AND BARKS.

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on St., New York, olying Agents, Bos-igent, in each town 1—tf na Works. ANY. ten the BRITAN-KS formerly own-

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of Midwifery. CTOR.

PRIETORS.

o whom a lib

Newspaper

J. W. OLMSTEAD, &ditor. H. A. GRAVES, Cor. Editor.

Vol. 10.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1847.

Dublishern, WM. S. DAMRELL, HENRY UPHAM.

Christian Reflector.

OFFICE, NO. II CORNHILL, BOSTON. OF FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE. -OG

[Some of our readers have doubtless seen a long apologetic letter on American Slavery, written to the Edinburgh Witness, by the senior editor of the N. Y. Observer, who has been for some time past in Europe. Full of ingenious apology and defence, this letter, by papers at the South, and by papers of a certain east at the North, has been widely extracted. Its appearance in a neighboring journal explains the origin and occasion of the present article, which was prepared as a reply, for that paper, but was refused arminission. It merits the careful reading which it will receive.]

please you. I have just given it another land, it is well known, has a multitude of reading, for my own private gratification. sins to answer for. Yet the statement is As you recommended the piece so highly, I not so self-evident that it can be fully represume you will have no objection that I al- ceived without evidence. Our sainted pil- English lads, now grown grey in the war, fence, and the diffusion of such a cause of so should express my views in relation to it. grim fathers were not all of them any better First, let me ask, What is the character of than they ought to have been. The world this article, and what effect is it designed to did not contain many with whom the first produce? Am I right in regarding it as an apology for slavery, and as plausible a one as can well be made? Is it not intended to make us feel wonderfully pleased with our- their souls. It has never been pretended selves? We had no hand in establishing that the first settlers in Virginia were distinslavery, and have done and suffered more than all the world besides to abolish it. We have so got the start of all nations, that now the cavaliers of England. we can afford, and ought, to keep as cool as a December day. Let all Britons know that Massachusetts has decreed that every soul of her two hundred thousand children shall be country? Were those immediately concerneducated. Put that in the balance against ed in it anxiously laboring to remove it, then, the three million Africans whom it is our if such were its origin, it might be some

sovereign pleasure to make as much like beasts as is possible for bipeds ever to resemble quadropeds, and it will instantly make front-is boastful and aggressive. Divines the other end kick the beam. Let all the prostitute the gospel of the grace of God-the world know that Massachusetts, more than two hundred years since, sent back to Africa deemed a good thing to be protected and ina whole cargo of slaves. That is more than creased by any and every method. If those sufficient to atone for the sins of the slave who originated slavery are alone guilty, then States. Here Protestant mission to the Adam alone of the human family is a sinner. heathen commenced; and so amazingly suc- But is the charge true in its broad and cessful that mission proved, that the objects natural sense? Did Britain establish slavery of it have long since gone home. Nothing in Florida and Louisiana, and in the various now is to be met with, except now and then slave States peopled and admitted to the

regard to slavery? Have you really ascerstitutions of these States, by which slavery tained that their distress is insupportable, and is made perpetual? therefore you must administer opiates? Do
the clouds and the winds prognosticate such tened slavery upon us against our will? Did a calm that we can without danger take a she, by law, or by violence, compel the colonap? What means the Mexican war? nists to buy slaves? My impression is that What are we to learn from Northern men in no such compulsion ever existed. The colo-Congress voting against the Wilmot Proviso? nists acted freely, swayed by neither fear or What are we to think of the union of all par- favor. Those who wished for their own selties in the South to extend the blessed insti- fish ends, bought slaves, and those who wished tution sanctioned by all the saints of old-by not, let them alone. I do not see why the buy-Abraham-Pharaoh-the Egyptian task-mas- ers should be any less guilty than the sellers ters-and other innumerable worthies ?-- to It is very credible that in the more northextend it over territories which have not for ern colonies, the majority were opposed to years heard the clank of chains? I ask you, the traffic; for as soon as they became free, sir, kindly, but earnestly, do you know what slavery ceased. But it is not a priori evi-

severest reprehension. As to slavery, it to give to all who wished it, the authority to would seem we are only sufferers. We are buy and hold slaves. not at all guilty. Our unnatural mother That no compulsion was ever necessary in the present slaveholding States, we may in-lowed the potion grossly against our will. fer from this. It was not the English, but O, how fortunate! that another nation and a the Dutch, that first introduced slavery into distant age must answer for all the cruel in- the country. A vessel belonging to this latjustice done to Africans in America! ter nation, availing itself of the free trade

In regard to this charge on Britons, I ask, that had lately been established, brought into . Is it generous? is it just? Suppose the James river a cargo of Africans, 'who,' says charge well founded that Britons, ri et armis. Chief Justice Marshall, were immediately introduced slavery into America,-is the sold as slaves.' This was in 1620. This present generation of Englishmen the guilty looks wonderfully as if not less than British party? Is it still true, Ezekiel to the contra- bayonets could cram slavery down the throats ry notwithstanding, that the fathers ate sour of the colonists. When the Puritans were grapes, and the children's teeth are set on in England, they preached against persecuedge? Is the providence of God soestablished, tion; when they came here, they themselves that the son must die for the iniquity of the father, though he should wholly avoid the of them remonstrated against the slave-trade

mean their children in such a sense that they now, and much less was it seventy years ago, must answer to God for the iniquity of the the government of the people. The many sires. Are they those who breathe the same have no share in its administration, and air, or those who do the same works? Are therefore should not be held responsible for they those who do what a powerful navy can its acts. Of the aristocracy who during our to break up the slave-trade, and who have colonial dependence had things in their own paid \$100,000,000 to do away oppression, or those who expend a like sum, burn, and debad. From the bigamist upon the throne, stroy, and shed rivers of blood, for the purpose of extending the realm of oppression? dealers, greater villains have never been

scendants of those wicked slave-men of old. trade, I have never been able fully to decide The reproofs that so annoy us, come not whether to feel proud or ashamed. That from the sovereigns, nobles and princely mer- was not the first move for the accomplishchants, whose ancestors made Africa their ment of such an object. Five years before grand hunting-ground, but from the middling the Constitution was adopted, according to law of God as the standard of moral recti- the slave-trade began to pour into the Engtude; from the farmers and mechanics, who lish Parliament, and Wilberforce harnessed are now slowly but steadily emerging from himself for the battle. palaces cemented with slave-blood, but in cottages built by the sweat of their own brow. The reproof that comes across the ocean you hurl back with scorn, and say, 'Emancipate and teach your own oppressed and degraded millions; then you may speak to us.' You mistake whence the voice comes. It is these very millions themselves that speak. They are laboring hard to break their own fetters, and therefore they sympathize with those who are in bonds, as bound with them. Their own selfish rulers are compelled reluctantly to retreat before the advancing multi
He gained over Pitt, Fox and Burke. In the very same year as the Constitution was adopted. The reproof that comes across the ocean you hurl back with scorn, and say, 'Emancipate and teach your own oppressed and degraded with the strong-hold of the beast. The movement was, therefore, nearly simultaneous in both couns ment, and so perverts his plan of salvation, as to defeat its gracious intent.

Error also draws the hearts of men away from their rightful Sovereign, leads them to tame, against immense odds. On the side of inquity, the royal family, the titled nobility and the princely merchants were arrayed in one close and dark phalanx. But the young men, nothing daunted, like the

[Some of our readers have doubtless seen a long apolo- pressors with such a specious plea in behalf

MR. EDITOR,-The article on the fourth we must content ourselves with threats to page of the W——, for March 19, I improduce proofs. That there may be some mediately perused attentively, in order to truth at the bottom, is not improbable. Eng-

Away with all this wretched special plead- England that cut off Texas from Mexico, and ing. Have you, Mr. S. E. M., felt and counted properly the pulse of the North in introduced those odious clauses into the Con-

Such bandying about of sin as this article is filled with, deserves, in my judgment, the

All that England did, we may suppose, was

wicked example set before him? when they became free States, they carried it on themselves. It should ever be borne in Englishmen who brought slavery here? I mind that the English government is not

Still more. Those Britons who rebuke us shipped to Botany Bay. on account of our hypocrisy and injustice, are neither naturally nor morally the dend lower classes; from men who regard the the Encyclopedia Americana, petitions against

the darkness in which they have always In 1785, by means of a college theme the been enshrouded. These men do not live in soul of the immortal Clarkson was set on fire. palaces cemented with slave-blood, but in He gained over Pitt, Fox and Burke. In the

### For the Christian Reflector. Error, the Enemy of God.

opposite shores of the Ohio; and that this difference was owing wholly to slavery. Even slaveholders themselves are not so blinded as not to know that their patriarchal institution is a losing game. Were you struggling in the waves, would it be a great sacrifice to boast of, to cast away the gold that would inevitably drag you down to the bottom, and escape to the beach with a simple life-preserver?

D. W. P.

D. W. P.

After being weather-bound in the lower harbor of New York, four days, we put out to sea on the 9th of November, and had a cheer-less passage of twenty-eight days to Gibraltar, countering three storms, one of which would have made a great noise on land before this time, if there had only been as many D. D's on board our beautiful sailing packet, as there were in the Great Western during her disastrous voyage, to "catch the wind" and "give an echo." "At Gibraltar, we left the Arcole, Mr. Smith fearing we should not reach Marseilles in season to take the French steamer seilles in season to take the French steame for Smyrna, and I, glad to escape the voyage up the gulf of Lyons in December, having It is well to consider, while we are determining how we should treat error, and those to Malta, and after two or three days delay who hold and defend it, what are its bearings and relations to God, for the true Christian cannot be indifferent to any religious object, which has a direct relation to, and influence to Marseilles, as the winds for many days were unfavorable. The French steamer touched which has a direct relation to, and influence upon the kingdom of God. How, then, does error affect God? The answer is obvious.

All religious error gives the lie direct to Jehovah. It contradicts his word, and denies the reality of many of his mighty acts, and boldly asserts that things will never be done, which he has declared shall come to pass. Thus error strikes directly at the veracity of God. It also places God before the

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1847. No. 33.

The control of the con

An Old Maryland Farmer writes in the following sensible strain to the National Intelligencer.

Generally Ye whom the gospel of Jesus has elevated to your proper rank! Pity your sex who are thus degraded in India.'

Efforts have been made by the English convergence to present these cruellies, but as

ous difficulties.

It was the "manifest destiny" of Bonaparte

nans to conquer and plunder half the world; York Evangelist, "Thoughts by the Waybut it was also their manifest destiny" to be
harassed by incessant civil wars, oppressed
by ferocious despots, and, finally, conquered
and plundered by innumerable hordes of piti-

not open her mouth to devour the perpetra-tors of this horrid murder. Ye mothers o

Gentlemen:—Every one has heard of the thief who, on trial for his crimes, begged the judge to remit his punishment because it was his "manifest destiny" to be a thief. "It may be so," said the judge, "but dost thou not see that it is also thy 'manifest destiny' to be hauged for stealing?"

In my opinion, gentlemen, honor, justice, humanity, morality, and prudence are much safer guides than "manifest destiny;" and, if we neglect the former to pursue the latter, we may find ourselves involved in the most serious difficulties.

Sex who are thus degined. "See who are thus degined by the English government to prevent these cruelties, but as yet they have not been wholly successful. Many victims are sacrificed in this manner, tevery year. Let the gospel be preached and believed throught Hindostan, and suttees will be unknown. The people, of their own actor will abandon them, because they will then be convinced of the folly; the cruelty and the wickedness of such murderous ceremones. Reader, will you not aid by your prayers and your contribations in the accomplishment of so glorious an object?

Macedonian.

to conquer half Europe; but it was also his "manifest destiny" to die a miserable exile on the rock of St. Helena.

It was the "manifest destiny" of the Ro-

and plundered by innumerable hordes of pitiless savages.

It may be the "manifest destiny" of the Maxico; but if we pursue this "manifest destiny" by wantonly invading her soil, harassing her people, breaking up her civil institutions, and murdering men, women and children, it will most assuredly be our "manifest destiny" to be punished for our crimes, or, what is the same thing, Divine Providence will permit us, in the indulgence of our ferocious passions, to punish ourselves.

There is no city in the Union which now looks so thrifty as Boston. No aspect of the purview ware manifest destiny" by wantonly invading her soil, harassing her people, breaking up her civil institutions, and murdering men, women and children, it will most assuredly be our "manifest destiny" to be punished for our crimes, or, what is the same thing, Divine Providence will permit us, in the indulgence of our ferocious passions, to punish ourselves.

Springfield, upon foreign governments and the social customs of different nations, alluded particularly to Sweden, a land made recently quite familiar to us through the graphic writings of Frederika Bremer. The manners and customs of the Swedes he describes as being remarkably interesting, and some of them very peculiar. He instances most especially the ceremony of marriage, of which for

When a young girl is to be married, whe dresses herself in all her bridal garments, and places herself in the middle of the parlor, standing. A circle of brigin lights are placed about her, and the groomamen also come into the room, bearing each a brilliantly lighted chandelier. The doors and windows are then throws open, and every one who chooses can the room, scaling chandleive. The doors and windows are then thrown open, and every one who chooses can come and see and criticise the bride as they please. Impudent fellows will walk about her, and besides criticising her appearance, which they do within her hearing they will use some such expressions as— Well, so and so is to be married at last—she has been long enough about it. I pity the man who marries her, '&c. Females, too, will appear about her in magks, and make still more cutting and insulting remarks. After standing thus for an hour and a half, the ordest is ended, the throng is dispersed, and the wedding takes place in the presence of the immediate friends of the parties. After a disner party, the guests approach the hostess, who stands in the middle of the room, and each returns thanks. This beautiful custom prevails even among the simple peasant families. After Ru ARich

# THE REFLECTOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1847.

# Our Educational Institutions.

The educational institutions of our land collegiate, literary and theological, are most ly in their infancy. They are all young when compared with Oxford, Cambridge, and the Universities of Europe. Our institutions have hence much of their character

It is true especially of those educations institutions that have grown up under the auspices of Baptists, that they are still imma-Their settled policy, spirit and influ ence can hence hardly be inferred. It is cer the desires and sympathies of the denomina tion. They have sprung into being, and nurtured up to their present state, by the fostering patronage of our churches. I is to the churches that they have looked an loudly appealed. It is the churches that back the sometimes slow, but cer tain and warm response, giving their sons their money, and their prayers, in aid of our

Our literary and theological institution have hitherto felt that the strength that sustained them was in the churches, and have hence aimed, as we had supposed, to make themselves worthy of their support. And the churches, sensible of the importance of an educated ministry, have yielded to these institutions a warm-hearted and generous patronage. The tie that binds them to the tion, and that in so large a degree gives them their vitality and their strength. is a tie that we had fondly hoped every successive year would invigorate. We cherish the hope, as we do the strong desire, that this may continue to be the case.

But we are constrained to say that indica tions have clustered upon us within a few clouded our expectations and hopes. We was delivered with the earnestness of one was the custom for all the people occupying fear that to most of our more important edu-Jeshurun apply: 'as they have waxed fat,! point with a caution and a forbearance even. Great Britain, I heard nothing from the lips entered the octangular box, he was wont to refound. Our views and feelings in reference to all our great benevolent and denon national institutions are not merely conservative. They are promotive. We desire to yield to all these objects our earnest support. This we did while serving the denomination as a pastor, and this it will be our sedulous endeavor to do while serving the same demination in another capacity.

It may be urged that our implication, being a grave one, requires proof and specification. nation or heart for the work. We think, however, that all must perceive the danger if not the present reality, of a weakened t between our great educational institution

The reason for this result is obvious There is with the great body of our denom nation in the North certainly, a growing sympathy with reform-not with fanaticism and wild extravagance, unless by a repulsive neutrality and opposition they are driven to that extreme. There are exceptions, doubtless but the great mass of Baptists, including the very bone and sinew of the church, love Christ and his cross better than all beside, and will never leave them. But they love man even as Jesus their Head loved him. All their past history, their struggles in the warfare of conscience, of civil and soul liberty, all their polity and distinguishing character, declare them to be the legitimate and true friends of their race of every complexion and clime. Whatever looks coldly, or repulses attempts to raise man, and break from off his neck yokes of bondage, cannot meet with the responsive sympathy of Baptist hearts. They-can brook neutrality far better than a course that involves open abetting. ently indicate

too many of our institutions. The people, be assured, desire to see all our educational as other institutions, fountains of religion and humanity. They do not ask those who have the immediate guardianship of these interests, to espouse and extravagantly propagate one idea. But they do ask that they be true teachers of moral ethics. They do require that our young men who are sent to these institutions, he instructed and formed in their moral and mental character so as not to fear the truth-so as to have more confidence in the Bible and in God than in any earth-born expedients. come forth, like Moses from the mount, with visible marks of the handiwork of instruction that has there been exerted upon them. They expect, moreover, that those who teach existence within themselves of a heart that throbs in unison with the great heart of the people, never by act or by implication declaring themselves other than the friends of God and of man. Let this be true and unequivocally apparent, and the tie that unite our institutions of learning and the churches. will not be weakened.

# The Late Dr. Chalmers.

On the announcement to the American public of the sudden decease of Dr. Chalmers, Rev. Dr. Sharp, of this city, delivered discourse to his people on the Sabbath following, commemorative of the eloquence of that distinguished man. The theme of the discourse is 'Eloquence an instrument of On the Sabbath succeeding, Dr. S. preached to his congregation on 'The Elenents of Eloquence, as suggested by the subject of the former discourse. Both these sermons have been appropriately published; and appear likewise in the August number of the American Pulpit, an excellent periodical publication, printed in Worcester. These a tribute exceedingly worthy and timely, which cannot fail of being highly acceptable to our brethren in the min- have found a political sanctuary? Democ- cities, but have gradually grown up under

Dr. S's opportunity

of the Free Church of St. John, in Glasgow. the public confidence. just two years ago, that I had the uncommon satisfaction of being introduced to, and hearing, this man of God. It was to me a noble sight, to see that house of worship devoted to the voluntary principle, and filled to its Ct., fifteen miles south of Litchfield. The utmost capacity with eager listeners to a man natural scenery of this old farming town city, just thirty years before. As he entered embraced in the same township, and the wide the church, every eye was fixed upon him avenue which extends a distance of five miles with love and reverence. His Scottish Pres- up this charming valley of the Pomperaug no common man.'

comprehensiveness, and discrimination, and tainly a happy people. had been urged upon you from the same pas- ple are not as ignorant of the denomina ness of the doctrine which teaches that man as have been immersed! must do nothing in his salvation, so that

God may have the glory of doing every ven, whose native place was Woodbury, we

who had great cares and great responsibilities upon him. There was no lightness of feeling or of speech.

This fact not only illustrates the profound reverence felt for good ministers in former

ration of many, the fear and aversion of some, but as an able, learned and eloquent Scotch-childhood to see ministers treated with mark lustrated that description of the poet :-

'Man's highest glory ends in 'Here he lies'—and 'dust to dust' Concludes his noblest song.'

# Censorship of the Ministry.

the danger that already fearfully menaces to what extent the law of God or the rights of the influence they were allowed to have in all can but claim to be partizan, the minister, in and the deferential manner with which they any other embargo but that which the law of people for the sacred office, ind They expect that these young brethren will | Christ, his King, imposes. But as he opens enlightened piety or promises a better state of them will in all suitable ways declare the themselves as committed, he is told that here scarcely less to be feared than the veriest and ing must stop, on pain, it may be, of his be- tian religion, or infidelity in the garh of exalt ing called 'a political priest.'

political partizans. But we do believe that with the Messrs. Hotchkiss, of Hotchkiss they should never cease to be ministers, cry- ville, a manufacturing village situated about ing aloud when duty requires, and sparing two miles from the principal street, which is not, showing the people of the land their at present the most thriving portion of the sins. Whoever becomes involved in wrong town. These gentlemen have two considerdoing, or whichsoever party, when occasion able establishments, one for the manufacture arises, let them not spare. If they do spare, of cassimeres, and the other for that of broadfearful of giving offence, their savor as min-cloths. We were astonished to find cloths

dung-hill. They are to show no favoritism. One and England. So thoroughly are they dyed party is not to be spared more than another, that a threadbare coat, which had been worn should it depart from God. Knowing no nearly a year, retained fully the jet black hue master but Christ, no law but his, they are with which it was originally dressed. The to commend themselves 'to every man's con- American Institute has awarded gold medals science in his sight.' Can they be true to to Mr. Wm. B. Hotchkiss for his unrivalled him, and to the truth that he has given them, specimens of American manufactory. if, met with 'a flaming sword' of denunciation whenever they speak against war, ag- we find that these small manufacturing vilgression, or slavery, they give way, and all lages are scattered all over the State; and because these abominations are claimed to they have not been built with capital from the

have marked for future insertion.

Our readers will be especially interested pouring of party proscription, come from in the following passage, as descriptive of Dr. S's opportunity of hearing the original

Whatever quarter it may.

If the pulpit or the religious press yield to

portunity of hearing should be a search as and of his personal active temptation to stop its utterance at the dictation of interested demagogues of any It was on the occasion of the dedication party, they will deserve to lose their hold on

# More Gleanings by the Way.

We have passed two days in Woodbur commenced his ministry in that very attractive. Southbury was byterian gown and bands contributed some- river, now connects the two towns together what to his dignified and venerable appear- and affords one of the most delightful drives ance. But there was a majesty and yet a in New England. Nearly the whole distance benignity of countenance that, had you seen the road is overshadowed with noble elms him in a crowd without his clerical robes, and maples, and the large old houses which you would involuntarily have said, 'that is are scattered quite thickly along on either hand, have such an air of taste and comfort, that 'The words of his text were, - 'Take one, not well acquainted with mankind, might heed how ye hear.' For some fifteen min- imagine their occupants incapable of either utes, I had a feeling of disappointment; but sin or misery. If the world without them be as he warmed with his subject, there was a an index of the world within, they are cer-

clearness of thought-a richness and copi- There are two Congregational churches in charmed and captivated me. His views on the duty of hearers to listen with candor, attention and humility, and to use their own palians also, and the Methodists, have each minds in the examination and contemplation a church here, but there are no Baptists in of what they hear, were precisely such as the valley. We trust, however, that the peo sage of Scripture. He went against the doc- as a newspaper writer in Litchfield, who in trine of man's passivity and the Spirit's ex- recent article respecting Henry Clay's profesclusive activity, in conversion and in Chrission of religion, represented the Baptists as tian progress. And he showed the delusive-allowing none to be Christians except such From a venerable gentleman in New Ha

thing. It was an able discourse. His style learned one fact respecting the ancient cuswas not ornate, nor so diffuse as I had expected. It was far better. It was simple, which we had never before heard stated. clear, forcible and fervid. Every sentence Under the ministry of the early pastors, cational institutions will the record made of to be of present and eternal importance. He and stand, while the minister passed through was an eloquent man. I felt it good to be it to the pulpit on Sabbath morning. When they have kicked.' We would speak on this there. During the whole of my visit in he had ascended the long flight of stairs and of any preacher superior to the sermon at turn and cast a gracious look around the the dedication of the Free Church of Saint house, and was instantly honored by the rising of all the people in the front seats of the 'The succeeding morning, I had the privi- galleries, who resumed their sitting as he be lege of passing a few hours with him at the house where he and his now bereaved widow at W., in the closing part of the last century;

and one of his daughters were guests. And and when the minister of that period, Rev it gives me great pleasure to say, that he Mr. Benedict, requested his congregation to was as unassuming in private, as he was discontinue the practice, they were exceed magnificent in public. There was a sobriety ingly unwilling to do so, such was their and gravity of demeanor, well suited to his earnest desire to show respect to the sacred age and position. He seemed like a man office and the venerated man by whom it was

eling or of speech.

But eminent as he was, with the eyes of years, and the peculiar deference shown them all Scotland upon him, the hope and admi- but in some degree accounts for such a feel man, the pride of all his countrymen-and ed respect, taught by both example and pre the scoff and derision of no one-he has sud- cept to show it, and rarely, if ever, hearing a denly passed away. How truly has he il- word derogatory to ministerial character ex cepting by the openly wicked and profane, it was perfectly natural that a reverence for the holy office and its incumbent should characterize the people, and show itself both in the sanctuary and the family. This respect from discussion of the subject, animadverted severely upon the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the existing war. The next described in the cause of the subject, and during the watchfulness against any deportment or language, which would degrade the office or diminish the popular respect. It is sometimes said that the ministry of the last centure too, declaring it high treason in a minister of the views of any one of the cause of the subject, and during the watchfulness against any deportment or language, which would degrade the office or diminish the popular respect. It is sometimes said that the ministry of the last centure. New England the people inspired a self-respect in the min rouse of the proclaim any sentiment obnoxious to the iews of any one of his heavers.'

We copy the above from a leading polititude their being so are clearly apparent. The

cal journal. The extract discloses another permanence of their settlement, the solemn specimen of a disposition widely manifested importance attached to the pastoral relation to put shackles on the ministry. No matter so deliberately formed and so rarely sundered. man are trampled upon, if the perpetration the important affairs of the parish or the town the view of many, must not touch it, except were always treated in public and in private on peril of a vindictive displeasure. He may could hardly fail to render them manly and be, as assuredly he should be, no partizan discreet—to make them assiduous in the culhimself. He knows no standard by which to tivation of their minds and the adaptation of live and teach but the law of God. He feels their persons to the responsible positions they that as a servant of the Most High, he can were called to occupy. It is admitted that in be conscientious only as he explains and ap- many respects our own times and custom plies that law, not alone to abstractions, but are to be preferred to those of our fathers to things that exist and act around him. but we very much doubt whether the change When he took on him the vows of God's am- which has come to pass in the influence of the bassador, he was not aware of being under Christian ministry, and the respect of the his eyes to a survey of things around him, the public morals. The old-fashioned priestsees rightcousness and religion in danger of croft of New England was not a very danbeing engulphed in party violence, or in gerous element in society: but there is courses to which parties sometimes view counter influence, now at work, which is he must not speak. The principles of hu- vilest priestcraft that ever attached itself to manity and truth must not be applied here. the hierarchy of Rome. We know not which At this boundary, he must pause; his preach- is worse-tyranny masked with the Chris-

g called 'a political priest.'

We do not believe that ministers are to be
In Woodbury we renewed an acquaintance isters must become savorless; their accom- of such superior fabric and finish. They modating, jesuitical religion, fit only for the appeared equal, in every respect, to most o the better qualities imported

In our peregrinations about Connecticu

istry of all-denominations. We have been racy will become worse than a by-word, if particularly struck with a fine antithetical the ministers of religion are forbidden to be sketch of Wesley and Whitefield, which we the expositors of God's laws, or speak their more of these clusters of mills, shops, and the patient and persevering energy of native citizens. Nearly every town has one or more of these clusters of mills, shops, and houses, and every sort of thing that human beings can use, or yankees sell, from clocks to buttons, and carpets to conch lace, is made in these busy corners and sent out into all these busy corners and sent out into all the sent between the patient was a most important usufur-more more treatment and persevers as occasions and carpet service, on the sen-beach, with these native teachers, and others. He read to them the 20th of Acts, constaining the record of the parting of Paul from the elders at Ephesus, on which he commented and prayed with them all. 'I go,' said he, 't othe sun

> Christian sympathy and cheerful intercourse not die, you will return, and we shall meet again.
>
> Sa be it unto them, said he, although at the time caused the hours to fly too rapidly away, and consistence another reluctant parting, we took the stage for New-Haven. Our route led us I leave my native land, continued Bro. A., with through Humphreysville, another place of manufactures, and one of the most thriving bind me to it. I have the heart of a father in Connecticut. Here, besides cotton mills, throbbing in my bosom, and in view of the boy paper mills, etc., is an extensive auger manufactory, owned by the Messrs. Dwight, parting leave on Thursday last, I cannot but feel grandsons of the distinguished President His little boy who was all heart, at that time clung Dwight, of Yale College.

gether as by the hand of an architect. All remain another day. I trust that as these sho the fences within the two 'greens' have been shall recede from my sight, I shall go singing, removed, and now the magnificent squares are both included in one, and enclosed with fence of iron. Trinity church has been completely remodelled within, (it needed no mendments without,) and the three splendid Christian temples, the beautiful State House, and the long row of venerable colleges, are before I can furnish a record of its exercises. Br. A. takes the overland route to India, it bein

## Illinois Literary and Historical Society.

The anniversary of this Society was held in the College chapel, Upper Aiton, III., in the autennoon of July 22d, in the presence of a large company of gentlemen and ladies. The annual discourse was pronounced by the Hon. Gustavus Koerner, of Balleville, III. The theme was 'The Political of St. Louis, from Gen. xxxix: 2—6, in which the character and virtues of Joseph, were held up as an extension of the college chapel, at upper Airon, in the College cha college chapel, Upper Alton, Il X. was at home in this department of knowledge, as by birth and education he is a German, a gentleman of nne taste, and a ripe scholar. Income the course was listened to by the members of the Society, and the large concourse present, with intense the Indian Mission Association. A Salutatory in Latin was delivered by Edward L. Baker, of Middle interest. ety, and the large concourse present, with intense interest. It abounded with facts and statistics, interest. It abounded with facts and statistics, many of which were new to the auditory. A vote of thanks was passed, and a copy of the discourse of thanks was passed, and a copy of the discourse Samuel S. Gilbert, of Griggsville, discussed the state of the state o

ed and instructed to prepare a Hisrory of ILLINOIS, and report to the next annual meeting. It is under-stood that ample materials have been collected, and considerable progress made in the execution of the work by one of the committee. Several resident and honorary members were elected. Amongst the formed so well, it seems inviduous to make comparbe found the name of Rev. John O. Choules, D. D., of Jamaica Plain, near Boston.
Upper Alton, July 24th.

A MEMBER.

# Farewell and Departure

on Sabbath evening last, it being understood that Bro. E. L. Abbott, returned missionary from Arra-can, would embark for the field of his former successful toils on the following day. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. N. Colver, and the ommenced with prayer by Rev. N. Colver, and the and which in their result led to the estaumentoning of the 900th hymn in the Psalmist. Rev. B. Banvard read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Rev. R. W. Cushman, after a few pertinent refer. In the afternoon, O.H. Browning, Eaq., of Quir In the Afternoon, O.H. Browning, O.H. Brownin assembly then present, introduced to the congrega-tion this devoted servant of the heathen.

by the signal favor of God. Divine Providence

In the missionary undertaking in Burmah, there was first, after some interval, a day of success. Glorious conversions crowned the labors of Mr. and Mrs. Judson. Then came a day of darkness when the these decrease are intringented.

Con., and Rev. H. G. Weston, of Peoria, Ill. It both these devoted missionaries were imprisoned. Following this, there came one day to the mission rm like Hercules. This chief, who had been a mur derer, who had killed some thirty with his own gory hands, came to the office and being accepted in his application for work, went away with a stolen tract in his possession. This tract proved an arrow to his soul, and after more than a year's trial, he was

from their jungles to Judson in consequence, and forced themselves upon him for instruction and baptism. In the villages of these chiefs were now our strong interests. It is among these that the ordina-

was the origin of our mission among the Karens.

When he visited the Karen villages out from Eph. 4: 12— The work of the ministry When he visited the Karen vinages our from Rangoon in 1839, the villagers fled from his pres-ence like wild men. Still as the result of the labors Cookson, of Malden; bro. Brierly, of Salem, gav of Ko-Tho-Byu, he found Christians among them. the Charge; and bro. D. C. Eddy, of Lowell, gave Bro. A. next narrated, in a style of graphic interest, the Hand of Fellowship; bro. G. J. Carle his first labors among this people, his visit to the chief of a clan sunk in the depths of a wild barbaBosworth, of Boston, offered the concluding prayer. rism, the callous and jeering indifference with which All the exercises were exceedingly well-tim he was met, his long, patient, earnest interview with this chief, until the spirit of God unveiled his vision, formed, and a most desirable impression was prothis chief, until the spirit of God unveiled his vision, for the scales fell from his eyes, and a totally new duced.

1700 had been baptized with his own hands, 2500 deduce some important practical reflections. The had been baptized by native preachers and others, work was defined as Great, Honorable, Benevolent,

the markets of the land.

After a most agreeable visit in W., where replied, 'though you go from us, teacher, you will

about his neck, and said, 'Father I don't want you to The 'City of Elms' was never more gor-The 'City of Elms' was never more gor-reasoned with him and said, aware of the state of his geously arrayed than now. Its Temple health, 'Father you cannot live long.' Still, continpillars stronger than ever, with their broad as the power of God unto salvation, more attraction meath the turf, and their giant than in all the universe beside. I look toward the branches dense with foliage and locked to- eastern world with intense delight. I would no

Bear me on, thou restless ocean; Let the winds my canvass swell: Heaves my heart with warm emotis While I go far hence to dwell; Glad I bid thee, Native land, farewell, farewell.'

felicitous remarks that followed, from Rev. R. H. Neale, in extending to Brother Abbott the parting fit accompaniments to the glorious landscape hand. After prayer by Rev. Baron Stow, D. D. fit accompaniments to the glorious landscape which they adorn, in the heart of a flourishing city. Commencement occurs on the 19th, but you must have this letter in type

It is always a great day in New Haven: the church is thronged, and the city alive with happy crowds.

H. A. G.

Dr. A. takes the overnand route to india, it being judged, by the Executive Committee of the Union, advisable as the best method of preserving his valuable health and life. He sailed, accompanied by a thousand prayers, in the Hibernia on Monday.

## Shurtleff College, Illinois.

The Commencement of this Institution, was be example for young men.

The collegiate exercises on Thursday opened

with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sherwood, the form of thanks was passed, and a copy of the discourse requested for the use of the Society. Judge Koerner is the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of this district, and a member of the Supreme Court of the State.

A Committee, consisting of J. M. Peck, Adiel Sherwood, and M. G. Atwood, Esq., was appointed and instructed to prepare a Historey of Illinois, and report to the next annual meeting. It is underly the state of ham, of Jersey County, another graduate.— The Western Pulpit, was selected by Justus Bulkley, of speaking.

The exercises of the forenoon were closed by

by appointment of the Board of Trustees, on the life and character of the late Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, of Boston, Mass., whose munificent donation of \$10,000 gave name to the College. From the strong and excellen points of character exhibited, the speaker showed that Dr. S. was no ordinary man. States from 25 to 30 years by-gone, and a brief his tory of the incipient measures that were adopted and which in their result led to the establishment of

marks, saying among other things that bro. A. had been the honored instrument of bringing into the Karen churches twice the number of the crowded duties of convergence. In the afternoon, O. H. Browning, Esq., of Quincy, III., made an eloquent and patriotic oration be fore the Philomathean Society on 'The Political Convergence,' The subject was a delicate the convergence of convergence. duties of young men.' The subject was a delica tion this devoted servant of the heathen.

Bro. Abbott remarked on rising, that the expressions of sympathy just uttered, were grateful to him, especially so as at the thought pressed itself involuntarily more his mired that this wear the last consumant skill and taste. A stranger could not have told what political party claimed him. Every man especially so as the thought pressed user involved tarily upon his mind, that this was the last congregation that he should address on this side of the Atlantic. He contemplated the missionary cause as marked at every step in its beginning and progress where the discourse, while the unprincipled demagogue, to whatever party he belonged, would have felt intelled the discourse of the discourse of

Shurtleff College, after years of struggling, had, in a manner not to be mistaken, forced this cause upon Baptists. He referred to the incipiency of the movement made for the salvation of Burmah of the movement made for the salvation of Burmah in particular, in connection with the conversion to the denomination of Rice and Judson, the return of the denomination of Rice and Judson, the return of the former, his visit to Boston, and laying the burden of his soul upon the responsive hearts of a few individuals. He remembered well the impression made on his own mind when a boy by an attendance upon a missionary meeting accompanied and instructive of the new college edifice. Another upon a missionary meeting accompanied and instructed by his mother, and when he first heard of the name of Adoniram Judson. At this meeting he recollected that gold rings, chains and necklaces were freely thrown into the Lord's treasury.

In the missionary undertaking in Burmah, there was first, after some interval at the cause of education.

may be proper here to state, that this coll Following this, there came one day to the mission never conferred the Honorary degree of D. D., on arm like Hercules. This chief, who had been a mur-A TRUSTEE.

### Ordination in Medford. An ecclesiastical council was convened at M

Ko-Tha-Byu, for that was his name, went out ford, 12th inst., with a view to examine, and if found mental of converting three, then thirty, and then numerous others. Wild chiefs found their way sided with his usual dignity. The examination

tion of the native Karens lately chronicled, had ta- evening, at the ordination: Bro. William Stow, then place. If, said bro. A., there is not a God in Charlestown, read the Scriptures; bro. S. B. Ran these things, he knew not where to find him. Here dall, of Woburn, offered the Introductory Prayer

The object of the sermon was to set forth As the result of the mission among the Karens, nature of the work of the ministry, and thence to and 1500 are now waiting to receive the ordinance, and Responsible. The inferences were forcible and The conversion, and employment of the native happily presented, and were as follows. 1. The

subject shows us why the gospel minister should be yard, half as far from the gate, as Mount Auburn

### Dedication at Springvale, Me.

y the Baptist church and friends, was dedicated to tion of the mourners, that, the worship of God on the 3d inst., in connection meeting. Bro. B. Pease read the Scriptures; Rev. A. Joy offered the Introductory Prayer; bro. J. Richardson preached the Scrinon; bro. N. W. Wil-liams offered the Dedicatory Prayer; bro. H. G. Not addressed the church, and bro. G. Cook offered the closing prayer. The day was fine, the house was filled, and the exercises, together with the singing, were interesting. Many ministering brethren were present, and public worship was enjoyed with us until Friday evening. Several excellent scrmons were preached by brethren present, and valuable remarks made by brethren who did not preach. Among the sermons preached were some on missions, by Rev. J. Wilson, Agent for Foreign Missions, which were listened to with great attention and interest, and will, I hope, do much good.—
Those who were permitted to enjoy the exercises were well pleased with the performances throughout, and I hope that they may do us good.

Yours, respectfully, J. Peacock. Nott addressed the church, and bro. G. Cook offer-

### New Dork.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REFLECTOR. ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES. New York, July 27, 1847.

Last Monday morning, the usual monthly meet-

BAPTISM OF SAILORS.

Directory, and other sources, the number of Daptist churches in our city has increased from 23 to 28; Dutch Reformed, from 15 to 17; Methodists, of various kinds, from 31 to 33; Presbyterian of various kinds, from 34 to 36; Roman Catholic, from 15 to 16; Roman Catholic, from 16 another shall come in his own name, him ye will fanother shall come in his own name, him ye will rious kinds, from 34 to 36; Roman Catholic, from

16 to 17; Unitarians, from 2 to 3.

During the same period, two Universalist chu es out of four, have passed away! From this, I which has poison the waters of the sanctuary with spiritual falsehood, sorcery, and delusion, is fast on the wane falsehood, sorcery, and delusion, is fast on the wanc in New York. The congregation of German Rationalists on Canal street, has also vanished, leaving that species of Christless Christianity without any public organization here, so far as I know. The Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Lutherans, Moravians, Friends and Jews. have the same number of churches as last year. These bodies, therefore, have probably been nearly stationary. The denomination that has had the greatest increase in the number of churches, we may reasonably suppose. The speakers from abroad whose presence and

were unable to do. The house was accordingly shut up, public worship suspended, and the pastor has been sometime abroad, making exertions to College, through all its viciositades, is familiar to save the house, if possible, from being sold for debt.

As some wrong impressions have gone abroad respecting this matter, it may be proper to make some explanations. When they began to build this specting this matter, it may be proper to make some explanations. When they began to build this house, the church expected it to cost only \$12,-000; and for the payment of this sum, they saw their way clear. Contracts were made in harmony with those calculations. Two contractors failed to meet their engagements, and on their withdrawal, new and more expensive contracts had to be made; so that the building cost six or eight thousand dollars more than uses at first supposed. The consequence is, that Bro. Corey's church, though an enterprising body, are unable to bear responsibilities so much greater than they first expected to assume. A good deal is said about selling the bouse, but I hope, for the honor of the Baptist cause in New York, that Bro. Corey's church will not be driven to such a catastrophe as this. If it must be soil, let it not be done at auction, for if so, it will fall, let it not be done at auction, for if so, it will fall, and ferrid eloquence of his revered father, Dr.

At 3 o'clock, on Friday morning, the 30th ult., Christ's church, in Anthony street, under the charge of Rev. Dr. Lyell, took fire, and spite police and firemen, was speedily burned to the ground. This beautiful edifice was erected in 1823, and built on the site of the Anthony street Theatre. The building was large and commodious. The Trinity Church Corporation, I understand, paid a large amount for the support of Christ's church. It was insured for over \$15,000. Dr. Lyell suffered heavily from the loss of his priyate property, on which there was no insurance. Several buildings contiguous were much injured or destroyed. The fire commenced in the fourth story of No. 83, in an organ factory. In attempting to put out the fiances, several fremen were badly injured.

A PICTURE OF THE MORTALITY OF NEW YORK.

several fremen were badly injured.

A PICTURE OF THE MORTALITY OF NEW YORK.

The last week in July, about five hundred deaths took place in this city. What a mortality for seven days! More than one to every thousand of our citizens. Suppose New York were escircled with a wall, and that all the dead must be carried out of the city at a girdle grate, within twenty-four hone city at a girdle grate, within twenty-four hone. wall, and that all the second in the city at a single gate, within twenty-four hours after decease, and between 6 o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon, and buried in one grave-evinced originality and independence of these

subject shows us why the gospel minister should be very highly esteemed for his work aske. 2. The paster needs the prayers and co-operation of his people. 3. He should be allowed great strength, and plainness of speech. 4. The enjoyment of the stated ministry and neans of grace, involves great responsibility. The charge was a valuable production, and while every hour; and another unbroke The charge was a valuate production, and white well istened to it, we felt that the duties of out calling were high, sacred, and imperious. The prospects of the chirch have been brightening, and the connection just formed, promises well. Bro. D. is

Bro. D. is

Do we not live in a dying city! When should you connection just formed, promises well. Bro. D. is Do we not live in a dying city! When should you evidently a young minister, distinguished for fidelity and devotion, the elements most essential to ministerial success.

• Most live in a dying city! When should you expect, in a place like this, to find thoughtless about death and judgment! And yet the great multitude are so. Death occurs so frequently, the hearses with unknown dead go by so often, that such scenes scarce excite attention or inquiry.—
When death breaks into a family, there is so much The new house of worship erected in Springvale, pressing upon the mind, to draw away the attention

'Their hearts wounded, like the wounded air, Yours, respectfully,

### The Prophet turned Robber. The readers of the Reflector will remember has

churches, the destruction of the world, and kindred pompous language, much interlarded with garbled phrases from the prophetical writings; and his pieces might be mistaken by some for caricatures of this silly stuff as new revelations new coin and sy, he predicted that within a certain number of up, he predicted that within a certain number of my, he predicted that within a certain number of my, he predicted that within a certain number of months, now past, the English would occupy and possess the country. Now comes my story ing doubtless quitted the noise, heat, and dust of Sometime since he began to harangue one of our ossess the country. Now comes my story—
sometime since he began to harangue one of our
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scoretime since he began to harangue on and foisting the jeweller into one of the thrones o Bro. J. R. Steward, pastor of the 'First Mariners' church,' had baptized six, fire of them sailors.

To me there is a peculiar interest connected with
the conversion and baptism of sailors, from the fact
that they are invested with such formidable influwould than him for his bank-book. The prophet that they are invested with such formidable influences, either for evil or good. But one very interesting fact in the case of these five sailors, is, that they belong to five different nations; an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Norwegian, and a Swede! In a few days, these five sailors may be employed on board five different vessels, bound to different quarters of the globe, each preaching the gospel to sailors and passengers during his voyage, with the sailor's own bold, moving language, and the more moving logic of his life.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF NEW YORK CHURCHES.

During the past year, as I learn from the new During the past year, as I learn from the new Directory, and other sources, the number of Bapist churches in our city has increased from 23 to 38; Dutch Reformed from 15 to 23 to 38; Dutch Reformed from 15 to 23 to 38;

# Vermont Correspondence.

BRO. REFLECTOR,-The Green Mountain State,

nomination that has had the greatest increase in the number of churches, we may reasonably suppose to be the most flourishing and progressive. And that denomination, we are happy to say, is our own.

TWELFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church, which formerly worshipped in Eleventh attect, as your readers are aware batch. This church, which formerly worshipped in Eleventh street, as your readers are aware, lately erect, and dedicated a new house of worship on Twofth street,—a building of the Gothic order, at the cost of some eighteen or twenty thousand dollars. After worshipping for a few weeks in their beautiful house, it was found necessary to make a payment of some six thousand dollars, which the church state of the sta

to such a catastrophe as this. If it must be sold, let it not be done at auction, for if so, it will fall, most likely, into the hands of the Papists, as they would, it is thought, bid higher for it than any other sect. If sold at all, I hope it may fall into Baptist hands.

BURING OF DR. LYELL'S CHURCH.

Con victoria appoin fore th Brown Boston gradue takes her. CAT olic A

Neher

Arc tell is Observe betwee lined and jn Christ beside Verily A polo while heads

Resi to have the fler is said

his life, James extended Sea Initiation of traders action of personal Seach a God at according to the control of the cont

1847.

EARNEST.

Robber. remember hav-who calls himself h the Prophet, d forth on sby Street, New ne months past certain prophe-printed in handn advertisements fedicines, Prizer the steamboat These prophertentous declara-

orld, and kindred much obscure and ded with garbled ritings; and his for caricatures of tless considers all -new coin and ertain number of could occupy and nes my story. him he could not to call sometime e invitation; and er, told him with oint him as one of s coming. While celestial functions, table, and secretly into his pocket it, till the prophet eller told him he ok. The prophet

not let him go uns refusal with some cuffle ensued which who came in, and to the 'Tombs.'—
to the jeweller, of hdrew the commisearth' but a poor out he gave or got his appeara eople should have libility, as to be depseudo-inspiration ds of Christ, ' I am ye receive me not; name, him ye will EARNEST.

ondence.

T UNIVERSITY. en Mountain State, es, Middlebury, and rlington. The aner, occurred during distinguished as is ing of Alumni of the atlemen from abroad. ating class, were re-lves and their Protheir first degree. enha were Dr. Beecher, ety of Religious Intock, before the pkins, of this town, l written poem. The idence that, though adieu to his Alma embrance the classic sity, in its infancy. nd the history of the tudes, is familiar to

no labored effort, but of facts connected from its first estab He presented these and familiar style ts. From the whole rences, which were f propositions. And he speaker. These s subsisting between the manner in which

both in matter and value and interest. the strong reasoning revered father, D man, it had never l, however, utte s evident to me that an independence of dness of utterance; r charm in a speak

occasion, was Panprehend the subject m. And that only e both to the speak s. But I will say, clear and maste being, as reveale ies. The speaker reated in the image remembering our ity and sublimity of Deity, were made glaring inconsist which Pantheisn

the whole address n great clearness; and a becoming reverence for and attachment to the holy oracles. It was delivered with great freedom and deliberation, and at the same time, with unusual power.

Prooress in New York.—Dr. Spring, of New York, recently preached his 37th anniversary sermon. He was ordained over the Brick Church in lattice. But was a saying of his, that an excuse was worse than a lie, because an excuse was lattice. Her boat was saved.'

It was a saying of his, that an excuse was locating around, when our informant left. Her boat was saved.'

and the adulation of German scholarship, which have eminently distinguished the last few years of rour literary history, it would be a matter of surprise if our institutions and religion did not begin to wear a tinge, contracted in this way. Who can take fire in his bosom and not be burned! It is a melancholy truth, that, both France and Germany have transplanted their Infidel and Pantheistical doctrines on our shores. We know that good and transplanted their Infidel and Pantheistical doctrines on our shores. We know that good and the statement of the world, immersed in the business and pleasures of life, who from curiosity went to a Bible society meeting; but false shame induced him to sit down

it may, ere long, be given to the public in a sub-Yours, &c. Burlington, Aug. 11th, 1847.

Athens.

17. Oration of the First Class. 'The Scholar in Scherburne, complete records of their families, with a read dates of Political Society.' Seth Sweetser, New Boston, N. H.

such of the race, as have not arrangly sent to thin a read dates of their families, with a read dates of births, deaths, &c.

Charmers' Miscellanies.—Robert Carter, of New York, has commenced the publication of the

# Miscellanea.

New Quarterly is out, in the management of a new Quarterly is out, in the management of a new Quarterly is out, in the management of the us meet together in some one of the villages of Ono, (But they thought to do me mischief.) And I sent messengers unto them, saying, 'I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you! Yet they sent unto me four times after this sort; and I answered them after the same manner.' Nehemiah 6:2—4.

Apologies for Slavery .- Rev. E. N. Saw- We copy the foregoing from the 'Excelsior,' a tell is writing a series of letters to the New York paper devoted to the cause of the Sons of Temper-Observer, in which he throws himself as a shield ance. The 'worn-out theories,' the 'obsolete and between slavery and the remonstrances of the civi-exploded ideas' of which the paragraph speaks, are of course, the theories and ideas of the Biblo. The 'the peculiar institution,' as not so bad after all, 'new thoughts, new feelings, new aspirations,' of and judges himself called on as an 'ambassador for which Theodore Parker & Co. are to be 'faithful Christ, to defend it: We see that other papers expositors, are of course, not to be those of the beside the Observer, are publishing these letters. Verily, 'the whole North' must be 'Anti-slavery.' tion of the nineteenth century.' Apologies abound for slavery and slaveholders, while vials of wrath alone are poured upon the

Boston, will deliver the oration between the under-graduates, at the ensuing Commencement, which takes place on Wednesday, the first day of Septem-chalmers and Vinet, will find it in this discourse.

CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Catholic Almanac for 1847, says that the number of an honored brother and pastor of the denomination priests in the United States, is eight hundred and has recently been in our city, pleading for the Bethel thirty-four, being an accession of ninety-eight in Baptist church and society in Sag Harbor, L. I one year; and also that there are 812 churches, 72 This society is in a state of infantile feebleness, is of which were erected during the past year. In in a town on the scaboard, of some five thousand addition to this number, there are 577 stations visited by clergymen, but as yet without any commo-

is said, because we have no copy of the speech continue to meet with the response that we are pe which contains the remarks, at hand :- Every suaded, it eminently merits. Senator knew that he was opposed to the war; but no one knew the depth of that opposition but himself. In one short hour after the act of recognition of the war had passed, he said to his friends that a deed had been done from which the country would scarcely recover. A curtain had been dropped because him self as follows, in reference to the pending conflict with Mexico:

• We have occasionally incurred odium in consecutive and the first himself as follows, in reference to the pending conflict with Mexico:

• We have occasionally incurred odium in consecutive and the first himself as follows, in reference to the pending conflict with Mexico:

and a becoming reverence for and attachment to the holy oracles. It was delivered with great freedom and deliberation, and at the same time, with unusual power.

The friends of the Bible and Bible principles have occasion to rejoice that, at this time and in this place, they have found so able a defender. It must be painfully apparent to all, who, taking the Bible as their rule of faith and practice, are observant of the religious tendencies of the age. that if of the present time, and less than one fourth of the present number of the population of the religious tendencies of the age. that if the present time, and less than one fourth of the present number of the population of exception, no sue exception, no sue. of the religious tendencies of the age; that it is, fourth of the present time, and less than one-forth to Formalism thence to Transcendentalism and Pantheism. It may be of the German or Emersonian stamp or a modification of these.

With the liberal importation of German literature, and the adulation of German scholarship, which have eminently distinguished the last few years of the city of the present time, and less than one-fourth or things the present time, and the present time, and

trines on our shores. We know that good and erudite men have been winnowing for the wheat; but how can we have it without the chaff! In these quarters, there have been some unmistakable evidences, that the dectrines against which Dr. Beecher aimed his address, are gaining credence and favor. They are not always discountenanced by those who are called evangelical.

On this account we could but rejoice that such truths as the address contained, were so ably presented, on so favorable an occasion. It is to be hoped it may, ere long, be given to the public in a sub-indeed tribute.

KALAMAZOO RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. sixth anniversary of this Association was held at Schoolcraft, June 16 and 17, 1847. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. L. Slater; Rev The annual Commencement of this college, occurred on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The following vas the order of exercises:

Only sensing was preached by Rev. L. Slater; Rev. John Harris was chosen Moderator, and Rev. G. V. Ten Brook, clerk. Baptized during the year, 17. Total of members, 966.

was the order of exercises:

1. Oration of the Second Class. 'De vita sociali inter Romanos.' Timothy Otis Paine, Wimslow.

2. Oration of the First Class. 'Imagery in Popular Speaking.' Henry Ripley Wilburk, Boston, Moderator, C. L. Bacon, Clerk. Introductory services of the control of the Prince of the Princ Mass.

3. Oration of the Third Class. 'Labor the Condition of Progress.' Elekanan Andrews Cumminos, Parkman.

4. Oration of the Second Class. 'The Popular Estimate of the Legal Profession. "John Smullen Barker, Bath.

5. Oration of the First Class. 'The Fall of Constantinople.' Charles Edward Hamlen, Augusta.

Moderator, C. L. Bacon, Clerk. Introductory sermon, by Rev. H. Bowen. The circular treats of the evils that bar Christians from the enjoyment of spiritual religion. Total number baptized, 31; Churches, 13; Ordained ministers, 12; Present number, 973.

STONINGTON UNION ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this body took place on Wednesday and

gueta.
6. Oration of the First Class, 'Tasso,' George
Greenwood Fairbanks, Winthrop.
7. Oration of the Third Class. 'Conquest of Ireland by the Normans.' William Sanford, Wickford, R. I.

Solution of the Solution of the Solution of the Cook, Moderator, Rev. E. Denison,
ford, R. I.

Assistant Clerks. 19 churches, 19 churches, 19 churches, 19 ministers, 6 Literary Cliques upon American Criticism." WALTER MACOMER HATCH, New Gloucester.

9. Oration of the Second Class. 'Moral and Intellectual Greatness compared.' Thomas Milton Symonds, Reading, Mass.

10. Oration of the First Class. 'The Claims of Poetry.' ALEXANDER GAMBLE, JUX., Linnaeus. 11. Oration of the First Class. 'Lord Falkland,' Augustus Errent Farton, South Berwick.

12. Oration of the First Class, 'Position and Duties of Men of Letters,' James Monroe Palmer, Exeter.

13. Oration of the First Class. 'Literary Remains of the Anglo Saxons.' \*Arner Oakes, Sangerville.

14. Oration of the First Class. 'Literary Remains of the Anglo Saxons.' \*Arner Oakes, Sangerville.

15. Oration of The First Class. 'Literary Remains of the Anglo Saxons.' \*Tribute to living Philanthropist—Dr. Judson.' Hiram Cushman Exeter.

15. Oration of the First Class. 'Literary Remains of the Anglo Saxons.' \*Alner Oakes, Maner Oakes, Sangerville.

15. Oration of the First Class. 'Literary Remains of the Anglo Saxons.' 'Literary Remains of the Anglo Saxons.' 'Literary Remains of the Class. 'Literary Remains of the First Class. 'Literary Remains of Rmo. 16. Oration of the First Class. 'Living British Patriarch and his descendants oblicits returns of all sanyists.' "GILBERT LA FAYETTE PALMER, such of the vace we have not absent sometimes of the vace of the such of the race, as have not already sent to him at

New Boston, N. H.

Exercises of Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

1. Oration. 'The Beautiful and Sublime in Platonism.' LORENZO DOW ROYCE, A. B., Claremont N. H.

1. Oration. 'LORENZO DOW ROYCE, A. B., Claremont N. H. tonism.' Lorenzo Dow Royce, A. B., Claremont N. H.
2. Oration. 'The Religious System of the Aztees.' Nathaniel Milton Wood, A. B. Camden.

Conferring of Degrees.

Conferring of Degrees.

first part or number is before us, and command under the conferring on Christ's Example as a guide and authority in the establishment of charitable institutions—on Prayer for the success of missions—on Diligence in the Christian life—Influence of Parachial association. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts in course, was conferred upon Moses Woolson, of Bangor. No Honorary degrees were conferred.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts in course, was conferred upon Moses Woolson, of Bangor. No Honorary degrees were conferred.

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The Degree of Bachelor of Arts in course, was conferred upon Moses Woolson, of Bangor. No Honorary degrees were conferred.

Boston: Binney & Otheman.

> NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.—The prospec tion of the nineteenth century

while vials of wrath alone are poured upon the heads of abolitionists.

Commencement Annivesaries at Brown University.—Hon. Henry Wheaton has accepted the appointment to deliver the Anniversary Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, connected with Brown University, and Charles Sumner, Eq., of Boston, will deliver the oration before the understanding of these great and good men, whose loss creates so wide a breach in the religious world. Whoever desires a condense, at the eneuing Commencement, which

dious place of worship.

Remarkable Admonition.—Mr. Calhoun is said to have held the following language, in his place in the Senate, on the 24th of February last. We say it said because where the senate with the senate wit

suaded, it eminently merits.

Barnstable, and other places, it was accompanied by a loud noise, resembling the rapid passage of a large carriage. It was also felt in this vicinity.

The able veteran Editor of the Christian Mirror, of Portland, Rev. Asa Cummings, expresses as himself as follows, in reference to the pending conflict with Mexico:

'We have occasionally incurred edium in consequence of expressing opinions on measures, which the extreme devotees of party are interested to asstain. We cannot justify the existing war, for instance. Its character and influence look more and more repulsive and dreadful from day to day. We regard it as both our right and our duty to give expression to our feelings are generally it, so long as we hastain from railing. As a patriot, we cannot but view it with pairs, when we witness its effect on the temper, the habits, the moral feelings of the people of our land, a land which we love. As a father, we have a right to deprecate the incalculable injury which it is likely to bring upon posterity. But we cannot do it, without offending some, and easiling forth their efforts to render us odious.

Barnstable, and other places, it was accompanied by a loud noise, resembling the rapid passage of a large large file in this vicinity with the sould not be extended to the examples to the party endeavored to palliate them, his usual extended to the east of the party endeavored to palliate them, his usual extended to the case.

Barnstable, and other places, it was accompanied by a loud not her chinese. It was also felt in this vicinity that the existing war, for instance, eight miles south of Budeneth, and the with well associations. The forty-sixt animive and the with Mexico:

CAUTION — In setting 6ath the virtues of Dr. Wittar's Balam, Ag. S, 1847. L. Woodstar, Cannot of the with the sum of section of the cannot prove the control of the care of the well well-and of the with the sum of the care of the with the sum of the care of the with the sum of the care of the with the sum of the c we have occasionally incurred odium in consequence him and the future, and for the first time in his life, the future was shut out from his view."

Jesuit Projects.—The Jesuits are establishing extended trading houses and missions in the South Sea Islands. Their purpose is understood to be to sell goods at or below cost, and thus expel all other traders from the country; and thus, by the double action of commerce and missionaries, to get entire possession of the wealth and religion of the people. Such a scheme would be like them, and but that God reigns, we should fear that their plans would succeed.

We have occasionally incurred odium in consequence of expression opinions on measures, which the extreme devotees of party are interested to sustain. We cannot justify the existing war, for instance. Its character and influence look more and more repulsive and dreadful from day to day. We regard it as both our right and our duty to give expands in from railing. As a patirist, we cannot but view it with pain, when we witness its effect on the temper, the habits, the moral fellings of the people of our land, a land which we love. As a father, we have a right to deprecate the incalculable injury which its likely to bring upon posterity. But we cannot do it, without offending some, and calling forth their efforts to render us odious."

Rev. P. Bond, late of Brewster, Mass., has accepted the call of the Baptist church and so-ciety in Rumney, N. H., and has already entered him, which he never failed to detect; and whenever

Mass. Bap. Convention.—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to say to the churches, expecting appropriations from the Convention, at the last meeting of the Board, that, with a single exception, no such appropriations were made.

The meeting of the Board was adjourned till the first Monday in Conduct and properties to which the saw in Considerable in Considerable and obtained considerable headway, the edifice was saved from total destruction.

Great First in Nouth Berwick.—We learn that about 10 of clock on Friday evening, a bear in South Berwick. Me., was destroyed by five, together with a considerable quantity of hay, etc. Shortly afterwards the Baptist meeting-house in the same village, was discovered to be on fire, and although the considerable meeting-house in the same village, was discovered to be on fire, and although the fire had obtained considerable headway, the edifice was avoid from total destruction.

Great First in South Berwick.—We learn that

first Monday in October next, previous to which GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND, --- On Saturday. Treasurer, so that aid can be afforded to those churches which are in need.

WM. H. SHAILER, Sec'ry.

WM. H. SHAILER, Sec'ry.

which are in need.

Wh. H. Shailer, Sec'ry.

Brockline, Aug. 10, 1847.

We understand that the Rev. J. P. Tustin, pastor of the Baptist church in Warren, R. I., has obtained leave of absence from his pastoral duties, for the space of six months, his ill health not permitting him at present, to continue his pastoral relations. We hear that it is his intention to visit Europe; and we hope that the advantages of a sea voyage, and a relaxation from toil, will soon restore him to his wonted vigor.

We are informed that the Baptist church, Nantucket, on the 1st of the present month, received twelve more into its membership, making forty in all, within the last three or four months.

orty is all, within the last three or four months.

CHILD POISONED.—Caution to Parents.

A child of Mr. Andrew Howe, of Townsend, M

and is still in the vicinity.

Rev. T. G. Wright, late of Lyons, N. Y.,

Rev. T. G. Wright, late of Lyons, N. Y., has accepted the call of the Baptist church and society in Claremont, N. H.

Rev. Aarou Haynes, late of Littleton, has accepted a unanimous call, and entered upon his duties as pastor of the Baptist church in South Braintree.

FIRE IN New Bedford Mercury, that the Prussian Bine manicatory owned by H. V. Davis & Co., in the west part of that city, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

The flames had already made considerable progress when the alarm was first given, about 10 o'clock, but a valuable quantity of stock was rescued from destruction. The property was insured for \$3,000; less estimated at from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

Mexican Affairs.

The reports of taking the Mexican capital by Gen. Scott, are not confirmed. The Government paper at Washington, the Union, does not credit them.

The latest dates are from Vera Cruz, the 2d inst., from the capital, the 29th of July, Puebla, the 30th, and Matamoros, the 31st. The accounts are far from satisfactory, being composed largely of rumors and speculations. It is perfectly evident, however, that there is little ground to expect peace at present. Gen. Scott has undoubtedly advanced on the capital before this time, and it is not unlikely, has fought another battle. The Peace party in the capital was reported to be large and increasing. A contest was said to exist between Santa Ana and the Mexican Congress, respecting which had the constitutional right to make peace; neither party being inclined to assume it, and each being disposed to throw the responsibility on the other.

Government is said to have auspended all newspapers, except the official organ. Lieut. Whipple had arrived, a prisoner, in the capital. Commodure Perry has withdrawn his forces from Tobasc while the sickly season continues.

Reinforcements were passing up the river from Matamoros, on their way to Gen. Taylor's command. A company of mounted man from Ohio, and a regiment of nearly 1000 strong of infantry, from Indiana, had recently passed up.

Apprehensions are expressed that the depot of army stores at the mouth of the Rio Grande may he attacked. The public property there is estimated at millions of dollars, and yet, it is said, there was only a guard of fifteen men to protect this valuable depot.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC.

Very learned of capity property there is estimated at millions of dollars, and yet, it is said, there so the property there is estimated at millions of odolars, and yet, it is said, there so the property there is estimated at millions of dollars, and yet, it is said, there so the property there is estimated at millions of dollars, and yet, it is said, there so the property there is estimated at millions

Young Incendial States of Young Incendial States that two boys, uamed Michael Shiel and Charles Cahn, eight and eleven years of age, were arrested in Roxbury, on Tuesday afternoon, for setting fire to a pile of hemp in Mr. Lyon's rope factory. The fire was quickly extinguished. The boys were committed to Dedham jail.

Effects of Speculation.—Some of the Western produce dealers are feeling the effects of their speculations. The Cincinnati Times mentions the failure of a house in that city for a heavy amount. A Springfield (Ohio) paper says, one of the largest manufacturing houses in that place, which deviated from its legitimate business, and went largely into flour, corn and meal operations, have made known their inability to meet obligations, went largely into flour, corn and meal operations, have made known their inability to meet obligations, and it is supposed their complete failure is inevita-ble.

PEACE PROSPECTS .-- The editor of a Mexi-PEACE PROSPECTS.—The editor of a Mexi-can paper printed at San Luis Potosi, states that his State 'will never listen to propositions of peace, until General Scott is on his knees, kissing the hand of Santa Anna, and Gen. Taylor is chained in one of the stables at Valencia.' He is certainly in

one of the stables at Valencia. He is certainly in no haste for a peace.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—H. B. M. brig Waterwitch, arrived at St. Helena, reported that on the 12th of June, 700 miles W. S. W. from Ambriz, captured brig Boulah, of Portland with 508 live slaves, and two dead on board. She had no colors or papers; on her log slate, the name of Capt. Forsyth was written. The crew were all Brazilians. Her name was painted in large, white letters on the stern. The Waterwitch gave her in charge of an officer, and sent her to Sierra Leone for adjudication. When taken, she had been eight days out from the coast, and was between the riverse Congo and Ambrizette.

Gross Outpeaces of Power of the capture of the sternal property of the statistics of the Sabbath schools are especially requested.

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Warren Association.

We understand that some few weeks since, a shanty, belonging to Messrs. Eames, Stimpson & Co., at Rockport, which they were preparing for the residence of some Irish people, was blown up. Of the incumstance, the owners took no notice, but proceeded to erect a dwelling-house for the use of some of those they employed. They had about half insisted the building, when on Thursday night last ceeded to erect a dwelling-house for the use of some of those they employed. They had about half finished the building, when on Thursday night last, some evil spirits placed a keg of powder within it, and blew it up. The Selectmen of Rockport had sermon, and Rev. E. T. Histor, his alternand blew it up. The Selectmen of Rockport had conviction of the offenders. Messrs. Eames, Sumpson & Co. have also offered \$400 in addition.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in many parts of Barnstable county, on Sunday last. In Harwich, it was quite severe, and in consequence, a portion of the plastering of the Baptist church was thrown down. In Sandwich, a looking-glass, hanging on the wall of a house, was thrown down, and broken. In Barnstable, and other places, it was accompanied by a loud noise, resembling the rapid passage of a large carriage. It was also felt in this vicinity.

THE LARGEST FARM IN VERMONS is that of

FIRE IN SOUTH BERWICK .-- We learn that

are somewhat confused and intangible. Such is the character of the news.

By an arrival from Liverpool, on Monday evening, the awful intelligence is communicated, that by a collision at sea, the Swedish bark, Iduna, from Hamburg to New York, was sunk, and one hundred and seventy lives lost!

Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city within the week past, and is still in the vicinity.

Three young men from Randolph, were drowned at Squantum, on Monday afternoon.

Several obituary notices are unavoidably deferred till our next paper.

Several obituary notices are unavoidably deferred till our next paper.

Sentfrice of Liquor Sellers.—In the municipal court, James Wellsing, common split of spirituous liquors, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, or to be imprisoned in the bouse of correction for three months. Daniel Desmond, common seller and keeping a disorderly house, a fine of \$200, or six months in the house of correction. SENTENCE OF LIQUOR SELLERS .- In the

Elisha Story, of Marblehead, and modier of the late Mr Justice Story, 89 In Dorchester, Aug. 12, of dysentery, Franklin S., on y child of Silas and Susan M. Jones, of Charlestown

She's gone to rest in heaven above, Rejoicing in her Saviour's love; There she'll eternally remain, And we shall shortly meet again.

# Special Notices.

Warren Association.

NOS. 51 & 53 BLACKSTONE STREET, ROSTON.

63- Particular attention given to Ventilating Buildings, and Curing Smoky Chimneys.

33-6mis

GARDNER CHILSON.

## Hot Air Ventilating Furnace.

Hot Air Ventilating Furnace.

NEW and important method of Heating and Ventilating. Dwellings. Cluurches. School Hunses. Hospitals. Stores. &c., Chilono's Patent, 1817. Gentlemen who have tailed the science of Heating and Ventilating, and all others in which the science of Heating and Ventilating, and all others in which is acknowledged by all that have examined it to be the most important inventing, manufacturing, and putting into use, his well-known Furnace, which has been so extensively introduced and admired, has given him an opportunity, by carefully observing the operation of Furnaces, to detect objections and make many improvements. And having seen the injurious effects of a dry, harsh burnt at coming from RD 407 1808, and the great waste of Coal, by being melled to cinders in iron pots, and the loss of heat for the want of a suitable realisting surface, has induced him to remody these objections, and at great expenses and care, has just completed five sizes of a Furnace which will appear she all other plans of heating buildings. By this work is a comment to contact with the complete of the sizes of a Furnace which will appear she all other plans of heating buildings. By this work is a contact with the complete of the contact with the con

BY JOSHUA LEAVITT, Author of Leavitt's Easy Lessons

making a serviceable, elegant, any autawarte some on child.

The Second Book, or Leavit's Easy Lessons, is a work which has been so universally approved by the best teachers in New England for 20 years past, that no further recommendation is needed. This is substantially the same work, with a new Introduction. In its external appearance, however, it is very sublice its predecessors. The present edition is printed from new type, on superior paper, and is elegantly and substantially bound in embossed morecco, with cloth sides and gift title, and is a volume of 180 pages, 180.

with cloth sides and gilt title, and is a volume of 180 pages, 18ms.

The Third Reader is of the same general character as the Easy Lessons, but mere advanced, intended for older scholdars. The sprightly and attractive style and spirit of the Second Book runs through the Third. Great care has been taken in the selection of pieces, to get such as are calculated to interest the youthful mind, believing that it is next to impossible to teach a child to read well from a heavy, did not be such as the properties of the properties elect, is a taky of much experience in teach a child to read well from a heavy, did not experience in teach a child to read well from a heavy, did not experience in teach a child to read well from a heavy, did not experience in teach a child to read well from a heavy did not experience in teach a child to read well from a heavy did not experience in teach a child to read well from a heavy did not experience in teaching, and in every respect fully quilified for the possible to teach a child to read well from a heavy did not experience in teaching, and in every respect fully quilified for the responsibility when its about to assume.

The Fourth Reader is intended for the higher classes in Common Schools, and contains pieces of a still higher classes in the standard of the standard of the Schoriz of the Schorizon. He has selected and arranged such pieces as the believes are calculated to arouse and inspirit a school, and make good readers, and its rejected many pieces of sterling character, and of great literary merit, deening them altogether above the comprehension of the mass of scholars in our common achold. This volume will be readed about in the school of the Teachers' Association.

Mr. F. F. Walker, Association. sterling character, and of great literary merit, deeming them altogether above the comprehension of the mass of scholars in our common schools. This volume will be ready about the lat of September.

The attention of teachers and shool committees is particularly called to the etegrat and substantial style of this series of Readers, to the Paper, Printing and Budning, and abo to the VERY LOW PRICE at which the publishers have determined to sell them. We hope for large sales, and shall be satisfied with small profits.

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LAY. The first manufacturing the bissed in 18 by, and continued at regular intervals until the work is completed.

The design of useful, instructive and contemporary the interaction of the feelings and understandings of the penfe—to impress correct views on important unrail and seving questions, and the aids of literature to be soon to the advances on the properties of attrife and savagery—cheer the lagging and despanding, by the relation of the feelings and understandings of the penfe—to impress every species of strife and savagery—cheer the lagging and despanding, by the relation of the feelings and understandings of the penfe—to impress correct views on important unrail and social questions, understanding the companion, as far as that object can be attained through the instrumentality of blooks.

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an remit accordingly.

(Cj- Booksellers and Agents supplied on the most liberal

84—3t

# Townsend Female Seminary.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on the Last Wednesday in August, and clore the last Wednesday in November next.

This Institution is in a prosperous and fluorishing condition, and the Trustees aim to render it, in every respect, a school of the first order.

\*\*RFKRESCE\*\*

Rev. J. BARNARY and CHS. WARREN, Esq., Boston.
A. G. STICKNEY, Soc. A. G. STICKNE1
Townsend West Village, August 9, 1847.
33—3w

Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution, BRANDON, VT.,

THE Fall Term of this lustitution will commence on Westerday, September 1st, under the direction of Mr. B. in a graduate of Waterville College, is highly recommended as a graduate of Waterville College, is highly recommended as a cholar, and has had consolerable experience as a tracker. The Committee have good reason to expect that the reputation which the action in attained under Mr. Keith, will be fully austained by his successor. Mr. B. will spare no efforts to luse the instruction in the Fermile Department effective and satisfactory.

J. F. MERRIAM, Sec. 33-2-9.

Warren Ladies' Seminary.

THE Fall Term in this Seminary will commence of Thursday, Sept. 21, and continue twelve weeks. Warren, R. I., Aug. 21.

Jamaica Plain Ladies' Seminary.

Author of Leavitt's Easy Lessons.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 23 C scaled, Booksellers.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 23 C scaled, Booksellers.

Rev. J. B. HAGUE, Principal.

THE Fall Team will commence on Monday, the 12th of September next. Greatly increased facilities and accommodation. The prince, or First Book, or Lettle Lessons for Les

THE Fall Term of Shelburne Falls Academy will com-mence on Wednesday, Sept. Lt, 1847, under the care and instruction of EMONY LYON, M. D., Principal, and Miss ADOLPHIA RUGA, of Sterling, Precuptress, Competent assistants will be secured. Tuition, as here-

Mr. P. F. WALKER, Assistant.

Hon. W. R. RANNEY,
Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.
Mr. P. W. TAFT, Teacher of Pennanshi

Miss ADALINE R. CONB, Proceptress, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Miss MANY L. DYER,
Teacher of Masic on the Piano and Organ.

The Trustees take the responsibility of assuring the public, that in the teachers now employed, their highest expections have been fully realized. They have been suabled a appreciate the advantage of permanent teachers now loss employed for short periods; and of those who make saching a profession over those only experiments.

SHIP CHANDLERS. IMPORTERS OF HARD WARE,

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ZREAS SROW, ISBAEL LOREARD, Jr.
Paint, Oils and Naval Stores; Cordage by the Gang and
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Spring Styles of Carpeting. OHN GULLIVER, 313 Washington States, offers I sale an extensive assortment of CARPETINGS,

many of them now and beautiful styles, such as can be ob-mined at me other wavehome in the city—consisting of Walten—Battass.t.—Then-Pig—Dubbi-Supers—Supers —Fast and Versicous. Floor Oil Cloths. eight yards wide well seasoned, and others who key for each are invited it, as every article will be offered at for Transparencies.

The Scriptural LAW OF BAPTISM. O'S the DESIGN OF BATTINE presented and applied O lealing to remaining the Fourte in Suntages. By En-

O leading to an exemplation of one Post various. By En-its Aprillonary, and its Relative Postrous. By En-ueus D'anser, Poster of the Fest Bagint emech-uses D'anser, Poster of the Fest Bagint emech-tion of the Poster of the

tivated taste, will conduct at intelligible to confinery mission.

'We are much pleased with the plans, the myle, the reasoning, the tone and apprint of the level. It is a presentation of an old subject in a manner quite. It is a presentation and in all evapores members of attention. To many respects, existed attengs testimonials from many the work has excepted attengs testimonials from many the work has excepted attengs as one of features, and become of high standing, as one of features, conduct of all who are interested in the subject. It cannot fail to be received with respect by all, for the can'ill tone, its clear discriminations, and literary absiny. "If Decision Warchman.

'An exceedingly theoreusy hand able discussion of the subject. —(Christian Reductor.

'We heretate not to any that we know of an treation on the same subject better afagued to be useful, and more which more clearly and happily filteratries if the irreplaced wises of the design and statue of Christian baptions. We think the work crypt to be proposed and above the conduction of the extensive circulation.

A COMPLETE Concordance to the Holy Seripauro densed edition, with an Introduction by Ber, Davin Kino, Li. D. Fifth thousand. (§2-Proc in Baseds, §1,25). This edition is printed from F. Proc in Baseds, §1,25.

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gue. K. & L. are doing the American ministry and church a great service, by the publication of this invaluable work, at a price which brings it within the reach of all. We cannot see but it is, in all points, as valuable a book of reference, for ministers and Bible students, as the old edition."

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## The Samily Circle.

### Spare the Rirds.

BY REV. GEORGE W. SETHURE, D. D.

Spare, spare the gentle bird, Nor do the pretty warbler wrong, In the greenwood is heard In the greenwood is heard Its sweet and happy song; Its song so clear and glad, Each listener's heart bath stir And none, however sad, But blessed that happy bird.

And when at early day The farmer trod the dew, It met him on the way With welcome blithe and true; So, when, at weary eve, He homeward wends his way, Full sorely would be grieve To miss the well-loved lay. The mother who had kept Watch o'er her wakeful child.

Smiled as the baby slept, Scothed by its wood notes wild; And gladly had she flung The casement open free, As the dear warbier sung From out the household

The sick man on his bed Forgets his wearines And turns his feeble head To list its songs that bles His spirits, like a stream Of mercy from on high, Or music in the dres

O! laugh not at my words, To warn your childhood's hours; Cherish the gentle birds-Cherish the fragile flowers For since man was bereft Of Paradise, in tears, God the sweet thing hath left,

# The Blind Slave in the Mines.

The following incident was related by Pres ident Hitchcock, in a sermon preached in the College Chapel, Amherst, Mass., recently, on 'The Moral Dignity of the Christian Character,' and was a beautiful illustration o

'Allow me,' says President Hitchcock, 'here to refer to a cause that lately fell under my observation, which illustrates more forcibly than I had ever conceived, the priceless value of the Christian hope to the most unfortunate and degraded. I had descended a thousand feet beneath the earth's surface, in thousand feet beneath the earth's surface, in the coal pits of the Mid Lothian Mines in Virginia, and was wandering through their dark, subterranean passages, when the voice of music, at a little distance, caught my ear. It ceased upon our approach, and I caught only the concluding sentiment of the hymn: ' I shall be in heaven in the morning.'

On advancing with our lamps we found the assage closed by a door, in order to give a ifferent direction to the currents of air for different direction to the currents of all for the purpose of ventilation, yet this door must be opened occasionally to let the rail cars pass, loaded with coal. And to accomplish this, we found sitting by that door an aged blind slave, whose eyes had been entirely de-stroyed by a blast of gunpowder many years before in that mine. There he sat on a seat cut in the coal, from sunrise to sunset, day after day; his sole business being to open and shut the door when he heard the rail cars approaching. We requested him to sing again the hymn whose last line we had heard. It was indeed lame in expression, and in the poetic measure very defective, being in fact one of those productions which we found the pious slaves were in the habit of singing, in part, at least impromptu. But each stanza

'I shall be in heaven in the morning.'

It was sung with a clear and pleasant voice and I could see the shrivelled, sightless eye balls of the old man rolling in their sockets as if his soul felt the inspiring sentiments; and really the exhibition was one of the mo ng that I have ever witnessed. There he stood, an old man, whose earthly hopes, even at the best, must be very faint;—and he was a slave—and he was blind—what could he on earth? He was buried, too, thousand feet beneath the solid rocks. In the expressive language of Jonah, 'He had gone down to the bottom of the manufairs, the om of the mountains; the earth with her bars was about him forever. There, from month to month, he sat in total Ancre, from month to month, he sat in total darkness. O, how utterly cheerless his condition! And yet that one blessed hope of a resurrection morning was enough to infuse peace and joy into his soul. I had often listened to touching music, I had heard gi-gantic intellect pour forth enchanting eloquence; but never did music or eloquence ex-ert such an overpowering influence upon my feelings, as did this scene. Never my feelings, as did this scene. Never before did I feel the mighty power of Christian hope. Never before did I witness so grand an exhibition of sublimity. O how comparatively insignificant did earth's mightiest warriors and statesmen, her princes and emperors, and even her philosophers and emperors, and even her philosophers, without piety, appear. How powerless would all their pomp, and pageantry, and wisdom be to sustain them, if called to change places with this poor slave! He had a principle within him superior to them all; and when the morning which he longs for shall come, how infinitely better than theirs will his appear to an admiring universe. And the how infinitely better than theirs will his appear to an admiring universe. And that morning shall ere long break upon thy darkness, benighted old man! The light of the natural sun, and the face of this fair world will never, indeed, revisit you; and the remant of your days must be spent in your monotonous task, by the side of the swicket gate, deen in the caverns of the earth. But the deep in the caverns of the earth. But that bright and blessed hope of a resurrection morning shall not deceive you. The Saviour in whom you trust shall manifest himself to in whom you trust shall manifest himself to you, even in your deep darkness; and at the appointed hour, the chains of slavery shall drop off, and the double night that envelops you shall vanish into the light, and the liberty and glory of heaven. And just in proportion to the depths of your darkness and degradation now, shall be the brightness and the joy of that everlasting day.

radation now, shall be the brightness and the joy of that everlasting day.

I would add that on inquiry of the pious slaves engaged in these mines, I found that the blind old man had a fair reputation for picty, and that it was not till the loss of his eyes that he was led to accept of a Saviour. It may be that destruction of his natural viscorrect.

It affords us pleasure to be able to say, should shudder at the thought of exchanging conditions with him on earth, yet who can say but his peculiar and deep tribulation here, may prepare his soul for a distinction in glery which we might covet. O, how much better to endure even his dark degradation and privations, sustained by his hopes, than to partake of their fortune who live in luxury and pleasure, or riot in wealth, or lord it over prostrate millions, or have Fame's trunpet to with their good things here we must have their portion in elernity! How very probable, that as they lift up their eyes hereafter in helt, being in torments, they may see this poor slave in Abraham's bosom and entreat that he may be sent with a drop of water to cool their parched tongue.

The scene which I have now described affords a most animating lesson of encouragement to the tried and the afflicted, and of remainded to the tried and the afflicted, and of remainded to the tried and the afflicted, and of remainded to the plants gave little promise of more flour than last tried and the afflicted, and of remainded to the plants gave little promise of more flour than last came to the table. A proposition which include the good brother of the Old South for the scene which I have now described affords a most animating lesson of encouragement to the tried and the afflicted, and of reion was the necessary means of opening the eye of faith within the soul. And though we

proof to the complaining and discontented. Suppose health does fail us, and poverty oppress us, and our friends forsake us, and our best laid plans prove abortive, so that a dark cloud settles upon our worldly prospects. Who of us is reduced so low as to be willing to change places with this poor slave? And yet he is able to keep his spirits buoyant by the single hope of future glory. He thinks of a morning that is to come, when even his deep and dreadful darkness shall pass away? and the thought was a magic power to sustain him. If we are Christians, shall not that same hope chase away our despondency, and nerve us to bear cheerfully those trials which are far inferior to his? And as to murmuring at the allotments of Providence, and regarding our lot as a hard one, how ashamed ought we to be of such feelings when we think of the uncomplaining submission of this ignorant slave sitting alone days and months by his wicket gate, deep in the earth's bosom, and destined never again to see the light of the day. Let us see to it.

the amazing change which the morning hoped for by this old man will produce in his condition. It was something, I thought, to be lift. ed out of the deep dungeon where he sits, to the light of the day; it would be far more to be restored to sight, when thus brought to the surface. Another priceless boon would be relief from the rule of slavery; although in the present case I had reason to think that rule of the gentlest kind. But still more glorious will be an introduction into the city of which the Lord GodAlmighty and the Lamb are, the light! Ohe at Leeked to the lamb was at the same seminary used to release the martantee of which from the immediate communication of an archbishop of Bordeaux, is given under the head of Somnambulism' in the French encyclopedia. This young ecclesiastic, when the archbishop was at the same seminary used to release the same semi

# Douth's Department.

For the Christian Reflector.

given her heart to the Saviour, nor laid up treasure in heaven. She felt gloomy and dispirited, therefore, when she thought of death, and often wished, to use her own lan-

guage, that there was no such thing as dy-Anna was several years older than Emily, and had recently become a disciple of that religion, which can alone remove the fear of death. And although she could not look forward to the hour when she should leave this earthly scene, without feelings of deep solemnity, she trusted that the Saviour's presence would sustain her. She knew that if she kept his commandments, he would never leave nor forsake her. And so she resolved to remain, through Divine grace, faithful unto him, leaving cheerfully to his wisdom, the ordering of all the events of her life. Anna was several years older than Emily,

In the year 1750, a slave in South Carolina discovered a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake, for which the Legislature of the rattlesnake, for which the Legislature of the State obtained his freedom, and granted him one hundred pounds in money. His remedy was as follows:—'Take of the roots of Plantane or Hoarhound, (in summer, roots or branches together,) a sufficient quantity, him is a mortal and squeeze out the branches together,) a sufficient quantity bruise them in a mortar, and squeeze out the juice, of which give, as soon as possible, one large spoonful; if he is swelled, you must force it down his throat. This generally will cure; but if the patient finds no relief, in an hour after you may give another spoonful, which never has failed. If the roots are dried, they must be precised with the roots are dried. they must be moistened with a little To the wound may be applied a leaf of good obaco, moistened with rum.'

days and months by his wicket gate, deep in the earth's bosom, and destined never again to see the light of the day. Let us see to it, rather that his example does not condemn us in the day of judgment, and that we be not compelled to take our place far below him in the kingdom of heaven, if, indeed, we enter there. This scene, also, cannot but remind us of and his whole household are at once placed

### Case of Somnambulism. Altogether the most interesting case

somnambulism on record is that of a young ecclesiastic, the narrative of which from the of which the Lord GodAlmighty and the Lamb are the light! Oh, as I looked at the old man in his dungeon, and thought of all these changes, and of his becoming a pure, spotless spirit in the New Jerusalem, how insignificant did the proudest earthly distinction appear, and how did the title of Christian swallow them all up, and that only seem of any consequence!—Hampshire Express.

This young ecclesiastic, when the archbishop was at the same seminary, used to ride every sight, and write out either sermons or pieces of music. To study his condition the archbishop betook himself several nights to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observations:—The young man used to rise, to take paper and to write. Before he wrote music he would take a stick and rule the lines with it. He wrote the notes, together with the words expressed in notes, together with the words corresponding with them with perfect correctness. Or when he had written the words too wide he altered them. The notes that were to be black he filled in after he had completed the whole. After completing a sermon, he read it aloud from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him he erased it and wrote the The Cousins.

'James Harrington is dying, Anna,' said Emily Reed, as she entered the room where her cousin was scated, engaged in sewing.

'I have just heard so,' said Anna, 'Father sent John to make inquiries concerning him, this morning, and when he returned, he said that he was dying.'

'It is dreadful to have him die so young.

How hard it will be for his father and mother to part with him; he is their only son, and they have but one daughter, who is married and lives at such a distance, that she cannot be much comfort to them.'

'It will be a hard parting to his parents, I ried and lives at such a distance, that she cannot be much comfort to them.'

'It will be a hard parting to his parents, I know, Emily. They will deeply mourn his loss; and the separation from their only daughter will render it the more severe.

But then death will not be dreadful to James But then death will not be dreadful to James Upon, or rather their subordination to, his preconceived ideas is truly wonderful:—It is not to the separation of the separati But then death will not be dreadful to James Harrington. For several years, he has been a devoted disciple of the Saviour. He has served faithfully his divine Master, and for him it will be a gain to die. If in the days of his youth, he had put off preparing for death, and if he had been called to leave this world without any reasonable hope of happiness hereafter, it would indeed have been dreadful. But now death will only be a short journey to a safe and happy home.'

Emily listened with much appearance of seriousness to her cousin's remarks. She had been much affected on hearing of the dangerous illness of her young neighbor.—He was only sixteen, just one year older than herself, and his approaching death had suggested, the thought that she was not too young to die; and she knew that she had made no sufficient preparation for such an event. She was conscious that she had not given her heart to the Saviour, nor laid up treasure in heaven. She felt gloony and

### Franklin-the Home of his Boyhood. The racy description which follows of the house which

James Harrington died a few hours after the name upon the ball and you will get an the brief conversation, which has been narrated. And as Anna received the tidings of 1698." Yes, that is the very roof under which rated. And as Anna received the tidings of his departure, she raised a silent prayer to God, that his death might be the means of leading Emily to repentance.

| 1698. Yes, that is the very roof under which Benjamin Franklin grew up. He was not born there, but his father removed there when he was but six months old so that all his recollections of home must have been connected the beautiful that the was less than the property of the beautiful that the same with the property of the beautiful that the property of the beautiful that the property of the pr Moralist and Miscellanist. with those walls. The side of the house on Union street remains as it was in the days of Franklin's boyhood; but that on Hanover street has been shamefully entreated. Nearly Remedy for the Bite of a Rattlesnake. the whole front has been cut out to make room for two monstrously disproportioned show-windows. And this house, so full, as I have just said, of associations, is fuller yet of bonnets! Yes, by the head of the Prophet, of hets: Ies, by the head of the Prophet, of bonnets! It is a Bonnet Warehouse, and from the inordinate windows, aforesaid, bonnets of all hues and shapes ogle you with sidelong glances, or else stare you openly out of countenance, while mountain piles of band-boxes

It was my good fortune to go over the house before it had undergone this metamorphosis. It was occupied, in part at least some eight or ten years ago, by a colored man, of the name of Stewart; a dealer in old cloths, who thought The Crops and Harvests of the West.

One of the adjument of the Post of bound the Post of the opposition of the adjument of the opposition of the adjument of the opposition o One of the editors of the Buffalo Courier, who has recently made a journey through the States of Ohio and Indiana, along the route of the Wabash and Erie canal, thus gives the results of his personal observations of the condition of the crops and harvest in that region. His statements agree with those we have received from other authentic sources, and can, no doubt, be relied upon as correct. on the street was unquestionably the place that so for the say.

volumes in all'—and Pintarch's Lives, not to mention "a book of De Foe's, called An Essay on Projects," and "Dr. Mather's called An Essay to do Good," and where too his lamp (or more probably his candle's end) was "oft seen at midnight hour," as he sat up the greatest part of the night decreating the hours. Selected Family Medicines:

greatest part of the night devouring the books which his friend, the bookseller's apprentice, used to lend him over night, out of the shop, used to lend him over night, out of the shop, to be returned the next morning. How the rogue must have enjoyed them: Seldom have literary pleasures been relished with such a gust as by that hungry boy.

It will not be many years before this monument of the most celebrated man that Boston, not to say America, ever produced, will be demolished, and the place that knows it will know it no more, unless something be done to

know it no more, unless something be done to save it. It will be a burning shame and a lasting disgrace to Boston, with all its wealth save it. It will be a burning sname and a lasting disgrace to Boston, with all its wealth and its pretensions to liberality, and its affec-tation of reverence for its great men, to suffer the most historical of its houses to be destroyaustorical of its houses to be destroyed, when the rise of real estate in that neighborhood shall seal its doom. It is a shame that it has been left so long totake the chances of business. It should have been bought years ago, and placed in the hands of the Historical society, or some other permitted that the property of the property of the permitted of the per apotnecary and Drug Store, are offered on the most reason of business. It should have been bought years ago, and placed in the hands of the Historical Society, or some other permanent body, in trust, to be preserved forever, in its original condition. It is not too late, to restore it to something like its first estate, and to save it from utter destruction. If it be not done, it will be a source of shame and sorrow when it is too late.

The Temptations of Grities. The source of shame and sorrow when it is too late.

will be a source of shame and sorrow when it is too late.

The house in which Franklin was born has been destroyed within this century. That house stood in Milk street, a little below the Old South Church, on the other side of the way, and the spot is marked by a "Furniture Warehouse," he stories high, which forms a fitting pendant to the Bonnet Warehouse, in Hanover street. The printing office of James Franklin, where Franklin served his apprenticeship, where he used to put his anonymous communications under the door, where he used to study when the rest were gone to dinner, and where he used sometimes to get a flogging from his brother—was in Queen, now Court street, nearly opposite the Court house, on the corner of Franklin Avenue, which, if I am not mistaken, derives its name from this curious circumstance.

The Temptations of Cities.

THIRD EDITION.

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'A strong and timely appeal; in which the peculiar temptations which beset young men in cities are clearly poi

of the doors of houses in the cities, besides wainscoaling, chimney pieces and furniture.

The grounds for this work are painted with common oil paints, and of colors corresponding with the lightest parts of the materials intended to be imitated. The ground for maple common oil paints, and of colors corresponding with the lightest parts of the materials intended to be imitated. The ground for maple is a straw color, made of white lead slightly tinged with chrome yellow and yellow ochre. When this is dry, a thin coat of terra de sienar aground in water slightly sweetened with sugar; and while this coat remains moist, the deeper shades, termed graining, are laid on with a peculiar flat brush, called a grainer. The first staining is usually applied by a piece of cotton cloth, and so thin as to show the ground scolor through it. This staining is then rubbed off, or removed from such parts as are intended to remain light, with a piece of cork. If bird's eyes are to be represented, a flat piece of ord with several points formed on the select three. a flat piece of cord with several points formed on the edge thereof, is used. It is important that the learner should have several varnished pieces of the zeal wood before him while practising, to guide him in forming the grains and shades, which must be performed before the graining is dry. In case of any mistake, the whole may be washed off with water, and the dry, it must receive the strength of the strength dry, it must receive a coat of copal varnish. mitation of birch, the same color is used for the ground, and either terra de sienna, or for the ground, and either terra de sienna, or umber, may be used for staining and graining. For imitation of oak, the ground color is slightly tinged with Venetian red, sometimes approaching a salmon color. The principal color used in graining is terra de sienna, with occasionally burnt umber. In this branch, a tool similar to a comb, made of raft wood is tool similar to a comb, made of soft wood, is used in removing the staining in streaks, lengthwise; and a piece of cork is used in forming the cross lights. The deeper grain ing is made with a graining brush as before directed. Either of the ground colors bofore mentioned will answer for mahogany imitations. The principal and almost exclusive color used for staining and graining, is burnt terra de sienna; though sometimes Venetian red is used in staining, and occasionally burnt umber or gum asphaltum in the darkest shades. In this process, and of the In this process, a part of the graining is plied, and blended with the staining by ing a soft stiff brush passed over it; after which the sharper shades are formed by the which the sharper shades are formed by the grainer. The graining colors for this work may be ground in a mixture of oil and spirits HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her patients, and the public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence, of turpentine, and this is, in some respects, less difficult to manage, than the water stain-ing, though there is facilitation in the process. of marble are produced on white, where ane will attend to an obliden, except these arising rolling colors,—which are ground in oil—are applied immediately to the ground color, and blended therewith before the former begins to dry. The shading used in light marbles is generally a mixture of blue, black, and white, though occasionally green, red and yellow are have balled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the used;—true marble being often shaded with each of those colors. In imitating the Egyptian marble, the ground is painted nearly black, and the graining or clouding is formed with various lighter colors. In all attempts at imitation, the practitioner should be furnished with choice specimens of the real arts. Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who can taimitation, the practitioner should be furnished with choice specimens of the real arts. Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who can to make it convenient to consult MRS. MOTT personalticle, and imitate by sight and judgment; as no specific rules can be given whereby he can specific rules can be given whereby he can succeed without a sample. true marble being often shaded with

specific rules can succeed without a sample.

Scientific American.

# Cost of Railroads.

In the State of New York there are 22 In the State of New York there are 22 railroads, whose aggregate length is 705 miles, and the average cost of construction for each mile has been \$26,000. Of these roads the most expensive was the Mohawk and Hudson Road, which cost \$\$5,900 per price. The least expensive was the Buffalo mile. The least expensive was the Buffalo and Black Rock Road, whose cost was only \$7,200 per mile.

There are in Pennsylvania 701 miles of ailroad whose average cost per mile amounted to \$41,700. In Delaware 16 miles of road cost \$600,000,

which is an average of \$37,500 per mile. In Maryland the average cost per mile of 304 miles of railroad was \$41,000. In Virginia there are 348 miles of road which cost on an average, \$15,400 per mile.

The average cost per mile of 428 miles of road in North Carolina was \$13,750.

76 miles of railroad.
In Florida 34 miles of railroad cost \$6,800

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"Bunyan's Works, in separate little volumes," Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South and "Barton's Historical Collections," Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, "small chapman's books, and cheap; forty

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A subject most important to the young, their parents and guardians. It is written with vigor, precision and point abounding in striking and truthful illustrations.'—[Ch. Re flector.]

Imitation Painting.

This branch has probably never been so much in vogue as at present. Imitations, or pretended imitations, of oak, maple, mahogany, or marble, may be seen on three-fourths of the doors of houses in the cities, besides wainscoaling, chimper pieces and furnities.

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MANUFACTURED by Williams & Brothers, Manchester, Conn., and put up in boxes of different sizes, from 4 to \$12 per gross.

For sale by ALEX. STRONG & CO., 22—3n 30 & 32 Central Street.

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Piano Fortes.

FIRST RATE IRON FRAME PIANO FORTES. THE Subscriber keeps on hand, for mle at reduced prices for cash, an assortment of the best Rosewood and Mahogany Fiano Fortes, manufactured at his own Warercoms, and under his own immediate and experienced direction. Persons wishing to examine, or to write, can call, or direct their communications to EDWARD HAR-PER, whose Warehouse in at 96 Court street, opposite the head of Sudhary street, and near Bowdoin Square.

27—1y

### Waterman's Kitchen Furnishing Ware Rooms, 83 & 85 CORNHILL, 6 & 8 BRATTLE, & 73 COURT STREET.

In South Carolina we have 202 miles of road which cost us \$28,000 per mile.

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# Montague's Indian Lung Syrup.

The character and operation of the Syrup is perfectly simple, commencing almost instantly to soothe the inflammation of the diseased pures, loosening the phlem and matter upon the Lungs, thereby residering expectoration easy and frequent; so that in a short time, the diseased parts are returned to their usual degree of health and action. Manufactured by SIMEON MONTAGUE.

Certificates from numerous individuals can be seen at the store of Blackmer & Eveleth, No. 12, Railroad Block, Limple of the contraction of the contract

Nos. 7 AND 8 WILSON'S LANE, BOSTON.

MEALS served up at all hours of the day—Sundays excepted. Ladies can visit these Rossus, in company with gentlemen, and with perfect propriety, as such is the custom of the place.

### Organs, \*

OF any size, and of a perfection of mechanism and tone, UNSURPASSED by any built in this country, furnished at short notice, and upon LiBERAL TRAMS. We refer, with others, to the celebrated organ in Rev. Dr. Beecher's church, Boston. Professional reference of the first authority.

SIMMONS & MC'INTIRE, 16—tf 47 & 49 Causeway St., Boston.

OF any size, and of a priviction of succhanism and tone, including the control of the Cunicum and the property of the control them handsomely musucus, as returned with promptness.

Neapolitans cleansed and pressed in a superior style; also, Gentlemen's Summer Huts.

22—tf

## Dr. B. N. Harris, Jr.,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Bos-ton, and the public generally, that he has opened an office, No. 76 ENSEX STREET, BOSTON, where will be found a valuable assortment of a valuable assortment of
INDIAN VEGETABLE MEDICINES,
various diseases to which human life is subject,
which may be found the most speedy and effectual
warper, before you purchase. All others are

FOR DEAFNESS, FOR DEAFNESS, ever offered to the public, especially successful in curing deafness caused by scarter, and all humors in the head. Also, an unrivalled preparation for the cure of

head. Also, an unrivation preparation for factors of the stage. It effects have been astonishing in the speedy relief of the most distressing asthmatic attacks, and in effectually breaking or whooping-cough, and that most active and often fatal disorder, the croop. Also, DR. HARRIS'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, a valuable family medicine, as thousands will testify who have used them. Much might be said of their superior discretely in many discrete, and the stage of the sta ASTHMA,

Such has been Dr. H's success in the use of his medi-ines, that he can with confidence recommend them.

Discased and Deformed Spines,

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THERE IS NO PRACTITIONER IN THIS COUNTY who has had as great on amount of experience in this peculiar branch of the bealing art, as mount of experience in the processor of this may, in a great measure, be attributed to his having confined his practice to this county and the results of twenty-two years' experience warrant this assertion. He has published a pamphlet and circulars, (which he will send to any one reposting the same by letter, postage paid, containing over premarkable cures of diseases exclasively, and the results of twenty-two years' experience warrant this assertion. He has published a pamphlet and circulars, (which he will send to any one reposting the same by letter, postage paid, containing or came fully more than the processor of the same peculiar to the joints, or white swellings, paralytic complaints of the joints, or white swellings, paralytic complaints, and the processor of diseases, and a distinguish of the joints, or white swellings, paralytic complaints, and the processor of diseases and the processor of the processo

Removal.

New and Second Hand Purplisare.

P. P. PACKARD, would inform his framk and content of the particular point of the

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mation of the diseased parts, loosening the phlem and matter upon the Langs, thereby readering expectoration casy and frequent; so that in a short time, the diseased parts are returned to their usual degree of health and action. Manufactured by SIMEON MONTAGUE, and the seen at the Certificates from numerous individuals can be seen at the core of Blackmer & Eveleth, No. 12, Railwood Block, Lincoln struct, Boston, where it is for sale. Price, 81 per bottle.

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THE FLUID EXTRACT OF ROOTS AND BARKS. 1. Because as a remedy for Indigestion, Worms, Janu-dice, Debitsy, Wont of Appetite, Hood ache, Weckness, Cas-tereness, and all Nervous Complaints, it has no equal in the

in papers, price 124 cents each—\$1,00 per dozen.

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By purchasing a supply of this popular article, your make a profitable investment of your money, but fy the wishes of your numerous customers. They we rapidly, being known all over the New England Sold as below. WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC,

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Composed mostly of Rosts and Aromatic Herts. No last ter remedy for the above was ever known. One trial will fully prove this. Price 25 cents a bestle. Sold by GEORGE WHITWELL, (late J. P. Whitwell & Bas)

Such has been Dr. H's success in the use of his medicines, that he can with confidence recommend them as perfectly safe and efficient for the relief and cure of chounced increases of long standing, imputities of the blood, cositiveness, diarrhora, obstructing, unputities of the blood, cositiveness, diarrhora, obstructing, weaknesses, gravel, all confidences are considered as a cancer reads, measles, croup, &c., All botanical family medicines kept constantly on hand, and faithfully dispensed.

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N. B. Dr. H. makes accharge for consultation, and his fees for each visit will heaver exceed \$1. People in low circumstances, from 50 to 75 cts.; and those who are was ble to pay, he attends gratis.

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47—tf C. S. HEWETT, 25 Rower street.

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